

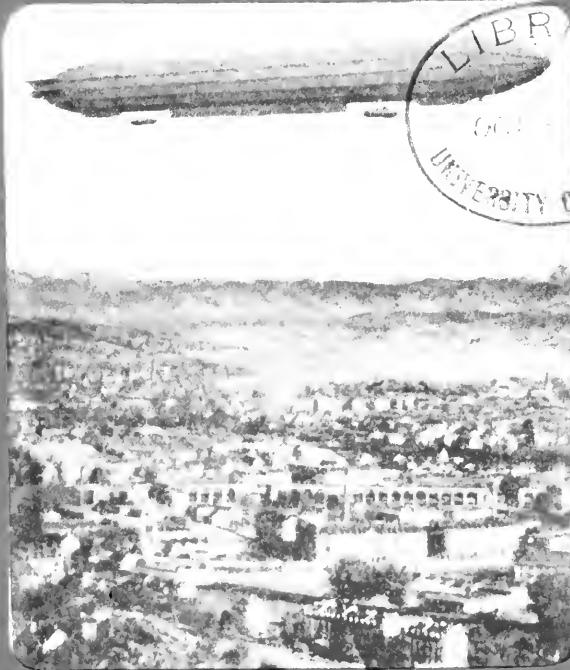
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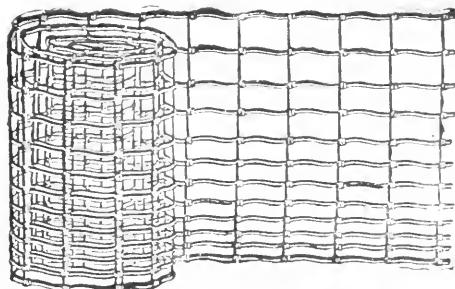
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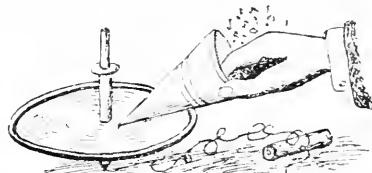
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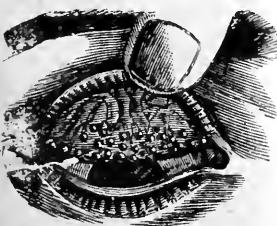
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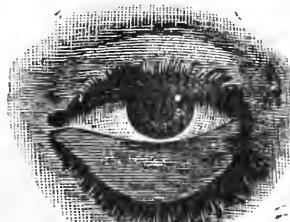
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I, Prudence M'Kee, of Carr-street, South Geelong, in view of the importance of a person making it quite clear what treatment was successful in curing a serious and complicated case when the medical directions and treatment of a legally qualified doctor had failed, state as follows:—

My son, Henry M'Kee, then aged eight years, had been attended by a legally qualified doctor, who pronounced him to be suffering from Pneumonia, Pleurisy and a stoppage of the passing of Urine. Under the doctor's treatment, the child gradually got worse, and the doctor pronounced the case hopeless. He told me that the child could not live. At this stage I obtained from Mr. W. G. Hearne, Chemist, of Geelong, a bottle of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure, and gave it to the child, according to the directions which accompany each bottle of it. The child improved after the second dose of Hearne's Bronchitis Cure. He continued to improve each day from each dose of Hearne's Medicine alone, and within three days he was free from the Cough, Pneumonia and the Pleurisy, and the Urine was passing satisfactorily. He was out of bed at the end of a week, completely recovered, and he is now in perfect health.

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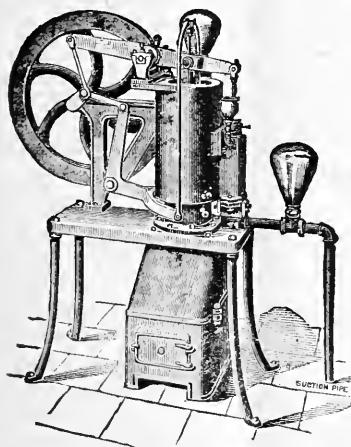
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THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

MELBOURNE, September 19th, 1908.

A Colossal Welcome.

If feting, junketing, receptions and illuminations and everything else in the way of celebrations that can suggest itself to the minds of people determined to do their best to prove the warmth of their feelings to a visitor could have that effect, the American nation ought to feel more than flattered at the reception which their representatives received at the hands of Australasians. For from the time the white prows of their boats were sighted by eager Auckland spectators, through the festivities at Sydney and Melbourne, till the day when the white hulls were lost in the black smoke clouds off Albany, Australasia exhausted her resources in the way of entertainment. And they were abundant. The welcome was on the finest scale. The people rose magnificently to the occasion. There was no stint or lack of any kind. It is hardly to be wondered at that the American officers and men were somewhat staggered at the magnitude of the receptions which they received. Both in public and in private the hearts of the people were thrown open to give the warmest and biggest of welcomes that was possible. The fortnight spent in Australian waters, and the week in New Zealand, are not likely soon to be forgotten. From beginning to end not one moment was left empty of entertainment. Illuminations the like of which Australia has not known, processions that would have done credit to older lands, and festivities that were marked by expressions of the loftiest national sentiment, crowds that were numberless, and that seethed and quivered with feeling—all these things must have made a deep impression on our visitors. Truly Australia did its best, and we have no reason to be ashamed of the result. Mr. Deakin was at his best, too, which is paying him the highest compliment possible, and even his political opponents acknowledged the fitness of his being the mouthpiece of the Commonwealth at such an auspicious time.

Why Not Others?

The visit was without doubt the means of a great education to Australasia. It was a fine thing to see amongst us the representatives of the United States, speaking the same tongue, bear-

ing the same facial lineaments, and animated by the same sentiments as ourselves. It has made young Australasia realise the nearness of the far-away bigger parts of the world in a way she has not hitherto done. When Admiral Sperry referred to the kinship which existed between the English and American people, he opened up a vein of truth that Australasians in their isolation had been liable to forget. One of the most tangible and beneficial results which we can see accruing from the visit is the broadening of our horizon, the bringing of us into touch with other peoples. It would be a good thing for ourselves if other governments in other parts of the world could be entertained by us in precisely the same fashion. Of course there are ties existing between the British and American people which cannot be said to exist yet between Britishers and Continentals, but there is no reason why such ties should not be established that in the future the nations of the earth should constitute one great harmonious whole. The visit of our American cousins has given us a vision of what might be with all peoples. Of course to suggest the friendly visit of, say, the German fleet would be to provoke in some quarters a smile of derision and contempt, of superiority and disdain, but if such a thing were possible it would cut the throat of many an insane idea as to the inferiority of other peoples and our astounding belief in the superiority of our own. Other nations, and especially representatives who live amongst us, must be pained at the constant contemptuous allusions that are made to them in some sections of our press. We live a long way from the centre of events in the old world, but after late events it is very evident that it lies in our power to do a great deal towards stimulating a laudable desire for international amity and general peace.

Including Japan.

What is there to prevent a similar warmth of feeling between, say, the Australians and the Japanese.

There are some people who are constantly bent on insisting that the little brown men of Japan are bound to have designs upon Australia, and who, by wild press utterances, do their best to provoke war. But if an approach like that which has been witnessed between the American and Aus-

tralian people is likely to promote peace and goodwill and mutual cordiality for many years to come—and it has been repeatedly asserted by the most prominent men on both sides that this is the case—why should not even a possibility of friction between Japanese and Australians be prevented by a similar exhibition of amity and goodwill? Surely one of the best ways of preventing quarrels is always to be friendly, and neither Australians nor any of the eastern nations can afford in their own interests to harbour thoughts which if persisted in must lead to national disaster. We should like to see the American visit succeeded by similar ones from other peoples, Japan included. It seems rather an anomaly that the presence of ships of destruction should be the means of promoting friendship, but if these great armaments of deadly warfare should prove to have accomplished so splendid a result, it would be worth all the money expended over their construction.

A Needed Respite.

But before we repeat the junketing of the last few weeks, we want to wait a little while in order to recover from the effects of our last effort. Sir Thomas Bent, with an irresponsibility that sits lightly upon his shoulders, has suggested that our own British fleet should be invited to make a similar demonstration. It would receive the warmest of welcomes, but we are not quite ready. It would be impossible for us nationally to rise to a similar occasion to the same extent as was done last month more than once in a few years, just as much as it would be impossible for an individual to continually live at the highest pitch of nervous excitement.

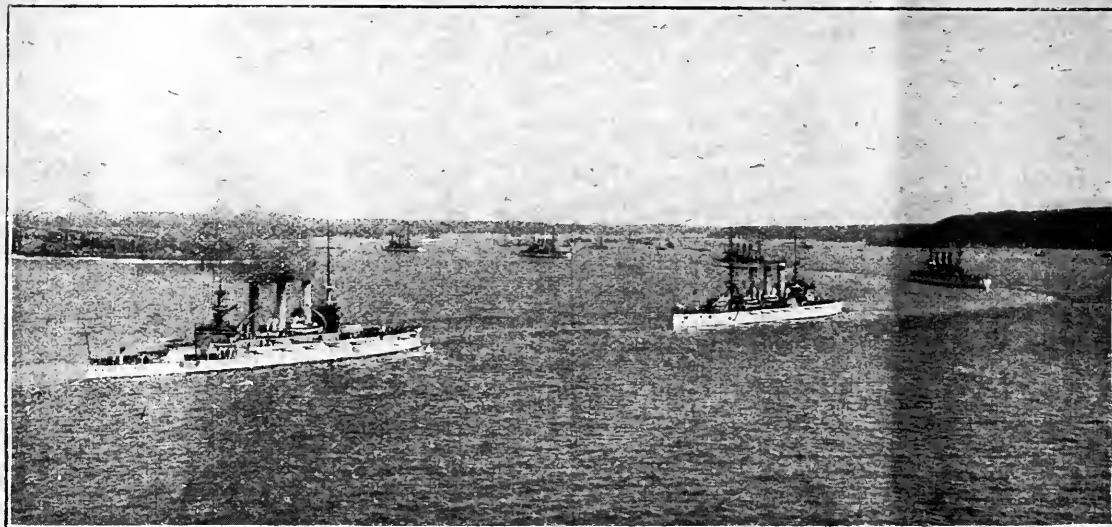
An Inflamed Spirit.

Of course it was only to be expected that the visit of the American fleet, with its amazing array of hulls and guns, and its thousands of uniformed men, would inflame the warlike spirit of some Australians. What war would be if stripped of its glamour and its glare, its bold colour and its martial music, it is impossible to say. Possibly armies would melt away if unaccompanied by outward adornments of uniform and by sound. A regiment of lancers in ordinary work-day costume and without flowing pennons would possess no attractiveness. War with silent guns, the absence of the sound of nerve-shaking explosions would appear so appalling as to make it well nigh impossible. Hitherto there has been little locally in Australia to stir the perverted imagination, and as a consequence people's thoughts have turned more to the peaceful arts of commerce than to the bloody ways of war. There is reason for deep thankfulness in this. Up to the present we cannot be said to be much behind in our endeavours to do what we can to maintain the defence of the empire, although we fully recognise that larger growth demands larger responsibilities, and

that it is necessary even now to do more than we have done towards our own defence. Australia does not take kindly to the idea of conscription, and there would be no need for it if the question of providing a national defence were handled in such a way as to give the youth of Australia a perfect training in drill, but there is no need whatever for the desire which has arisen to press upon the average Australian the necessity for a huge navy of our own. Defence we must undertake, but advantage is being taken of the visit of the American fleet, with its visible symbols of deep wrath, to stir up the war-like feeling in our breasts towards an imaginary enemy, imaginary because there is actually on the horizon no one to whom we can with truth attach any nefarious designs towards us. It is left for certain jingoistic journalists to put into the mind of one of our neighbours thoughts which probably would never be there unless they were inspired by ourselves, and the American fleet visit is already being used to further the ends of these disturbers of the peace. No sane man who realises his responsibility to care for his country and to guard his home will fail to make adequate provision for their protection, and we certainly need to do vastly more in the near future than we are doing, but there is no call for the enormous expenditures that will be necessitated if the ideas of some be carried out. We do need a navy, we do need an army, so that if the mother country were fighting for her life in another part of the world we should be able to do our part here, and also help her there if the occasion arose. But proposals like that made by Sir Thomas Bent, that a huge Pacific fleet should be created, seems rather to savour of after-dinner utterances than of sound statesmanship. A fleet of ships on the lines he has suggested, kept up mutually by Britain and America, Canada and Australasia contributing, would without doubt contribute to the settlement of Pacific disputes, but it is a question as to whether the same end might not be reached just as easily and with more honour to ourselves by a peaceable understanding to maintain peace in the Pacific Ocean. There is not the slightest doubt but that the problem is bound to rise in the future, and a cordial understanding as to rights and privileges between America and Australasia now, would have the effect of removing from the arena of national affairs certain elements which may provoke disturbance in days to come. But a proposal like Sir Thomas Bent's is akin to a proposal to build a battery to kill a mouse.

Need for a Cool Head.

“But why not have a fleet of our own?” is the cry which has been raised while the Americans have been here, in somewhat, we are afraid, the same spirit that leads one enterprising boy who sees another with a firearm to want one of the same kind, if not a little better. Mr. Dea-



[Searc.]

The American Fleet Entering Sydney Harbour.

[Photo.]

kin's defence proposals are bound to come on in a little while, and it will be seen then how far the fleet has affected the point of vision from which our politicians regard the question. The "compulsory service" aspect will be pushed forward. That is still in the forefront. A national movement is necessary without doubt. We feel that strongly, but are just as strongly convinced that compulsory service is not the wisest system to adopt. It is eminently desirable that in addition to the contribution which we make to the Home Government we should establish some local defence, and so strengthen ourselves. But at this moment there is stern necessity for putting a brake upon the wild desires of some people to make a nation of four million souls emulate the doings of a nation of eighty millions.

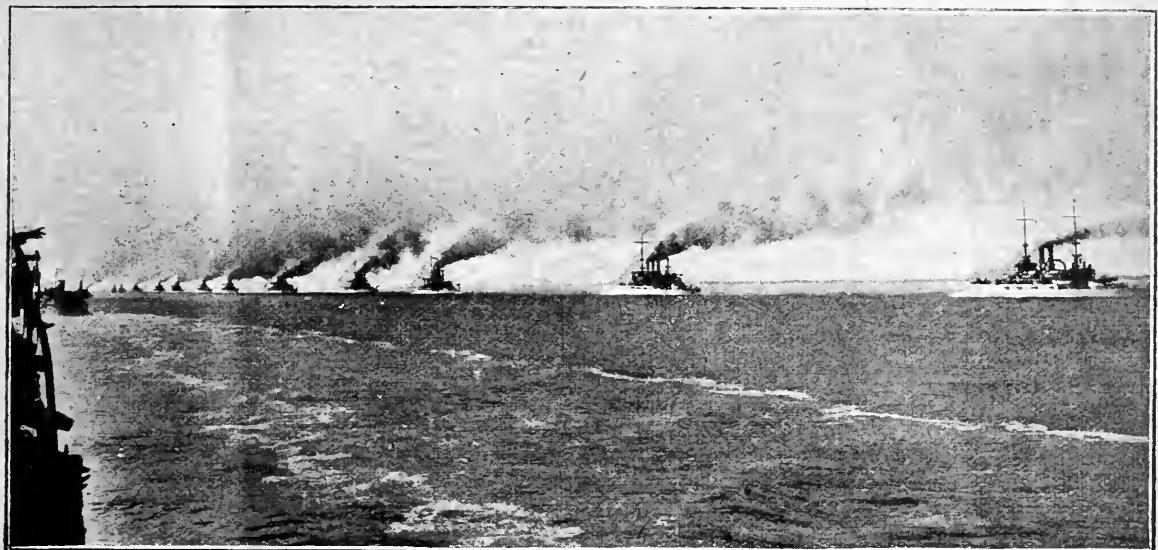
**Our Real
Need.**

What Australia really needs more than anything else is that which has been referred to so often that a reiteration of it is almost sickening, and which Lord Northcote in his parting words to Australia spoke of in exceedingly choice and guarded terms—viz., population. If we could double our population in two years—and there is no reason why we should not do so—it would do far more to solve the defence problem than anything else. We are beginning at the wrong end, without a doubt. One of the finest countries in the world, with a climate that cannot be equalled anywhere, a land of sunshine and unbounded possibilities, easy to live in and to make a living in, our vast plains should be studded with settlers' homes and dotted with cities. Some of the States, notably Queensland and West Australia, are laying down the foundations for good work in time to come, but

in the meantime our vast areas are unpeopled, and our manufacturers cannot develop as they should, simply for lack of people to dispose of their goods to. And while the Americans must have been struck with the splendour of our newly made cities, they must also have been struck, in what little opportunity they had to see the country, with our sparseness of population outside the city limits. It is to be hoped that Mr. Deakin will, during the coming Parliament, add another effort to the splendid ones he has already made, somewhat futile, it must be acknowledged, although that is not his fault, to induce the States to do more towards throwing open their lands for settlement.

**The Fleet and
the Future.**

The visit and its effects are not going to end speedily. Possibly they will have more effect upon the present youth of Australia than even upon the elders. The boys who watched the processions through the streets and who cheered as boys do, are the ones who are going to take their places in the formation of our laws in the future; and even when those who took part officially in the welcome of the Americans have passed away, the recollection of the fleet's visit and of the kinship which was established will remain with the young folk of to-day. What that must spell in the future no one can foretell. It all seems so natural and right that there should be the warmest of feeling between English-speaking people the world over, and nothing finer can be imagined than a mission on the part of that people to establish and maintain peace and harmony. As Admiral Sperry said, "That two great English-speaking nations should live together and develop their great possessions by the people



Stars.]

The Fleet Leaving Port Phillip Bay.

[Photo.

and for the people must . . . tend to the just peace of the world and the interests of humanity." Possibly it is that sentiment in the background of our thoughts that has been the cause of so much real satisfaction at the Americans' visit. Almost unconsciously we have felt that while the visit was accompanied with the most perfect engines of destruction, representing about twenty millions of money, it yet made for world peace, and while it could not in any sense be said that it made Australia look to America as her saviour from possible future disaster, yet it somehow seemed to give a certainty that the peace of the world was much more assured than it would have been without it, and thereby we feel the more secure. A casual observer may find his interest dripping away now that the outward and visible signs of friendship are gone, but those who see a little deeper know that the effect is likely to remain and that Australasia and America hold a good understanding that is not likely to be lost in any hour of need. May the same delightful feeling of unity and peace dwell with all the nations of the earth !

**State
Parliaments.**

After the recess in order to take part in the American festivities, the State Parliaments of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia are settling down to work again. Victoria's Ministry has been faced with a motion of censure, the charge being certain alleged irregularities on the part of the Victorian Minister for Water Supply. But the attack failed. Those who know Mr. Swinburne felt that it was highly improbable that such charges could stand, and it is scarcely likely that any change will be made in the personnel of

the ministry during this session. West Australia has just come through her elections, and the returns up to the time of writing give the Government 26 votes and Labour 20. One of the surprises of the election has been the defeat of Mr. Gregory, Minister of Mines, who lost his seat by only seven votes. It is probable that something will be done over this election, as eleven postal votes were excluded by the returning officer, of which eleven votes nine were for Mr. Gregory and two for his opponent, Buzzacott. It is claimed by Mr. Gregory's supporters that the votes were received in time to be counted, and if so that would give Mr. Gregory the seat, as the casting vote would of course have been given to him as the sitting member.

**Altering the
Constitution.**

Now that the Commonwealth law with regard to new protection has been found ultra vires, the Labour Party is strongly advocating an alteration in the Constitution so as to make it possible. Some of the State Premiers are likely to make a very strong objection to this, and already much past prognostication seems to be in course of fulfilment. The States will resent any attempt to alter the Constitution in the way of giving to the Federal Government any power which the States now possess. Mr. Wade sees in the demand for an amendment of Constitution "a serious attempt to get in the thin edge of the wedge to transfer the powers of the State legislators with regard to industrial matters to the Commonwealth, and thus take the first step towards clipping the States of the power reserved to them by the Commonwealth for the purpose of building up the fabric of unifica-

tion." Whether it be the right thing to do or not—and we have no doubt that the Federal Government should control industrial legislation—it will be a long time before the Constitution is so altered. It would be no easy matter to get the whole of the States of the Commonwealth to agree to any change, especially when they are now being convulsed by a feeling that the States' rights are being trampled on.

Queensland's Enterprise.

Subject to the approval of Parliament, Mr. Kidston, the Queensland Premier, has signed an agreement with the British-India Steam Navigation Company to provide a monthly service to Brisbane on the basis of thirty-five days to Thursday Island. Seeing that the steamers of the new service, which is to begin in October, will call at Cairns, Cooktown, Townsville, Port Alma, and any other port offering at least 150 tons of cargo, it is evident that Queensland is determined to make a bid for the trade of the Old World. In this she is wise. Probably no State in Australia has more advantages than has Queensland. Her resources are almost boundless. Her great areas will enable her to maintain a population almost equal to that of all the other States put together. There is no doubt, too, that at the present moment she is left very much out in the cold owing to her lack of connection with the English line of steamers. The service to Brisbane under the new arrangement is a monthly one on the basis of thirty-five days to Thursday Island, and vessels will return to London by way of the Cape of Good Hope. The steamers will be of 5500 tons register, and uniform freight rates will be charged from all Queensland ports. It is certain, too, that provision will be made for a maximum charge, which will also be a very low one, for intending immigrants: so that every facility will be given for adding population to Queensland's idle lands.

New Zealand and the Bakers' Strike.

The Bakers' Strike, which formed the theme for some remarks by us a little time ago, has resulted in the Bakers' Union in Wellington being fined £100. The case was brought before the Court in the early part of this month, and the offence admitted. It was acknowledged that the Union had practically engineered the strike. Under the New Zealand Act the Court had power, where it was proved that the Union had committed the offence of proposing a strike, and the workers that of going out on strike, to inflict a penalty not exceeding £100 on the Union, and also to impose a fine not exceeding £10 on any worker taking part in the strike. The judge stated, however, that the latter would not be done if the penalty of £100 were paid, but if it were not, substantial penalties would be inflicted against the men. Following

upon the continuous trouble which New Zealand has experienced in connection with her Arbitration and Conciliation Act, the stern measures here suggested come quite as a relief. Seeing that all the legislation affecting the workers had practically been instituted in the interests of the men, and that they were unwilling to assist the Government through the necessary experimental years that followed the passing of the first Act, and flouted it by adopting the extreme measure of strikes when there was no necessity for it, one cannot help feeling that they richly deserve all that they have got.

New South Wales and the Industrial Disputes Act.

The sequel of the Sydney strike is to be found in the decision of the Sydney Political Labour Council to ask those unions, which have registered under the Industrial Disputes Act, and so ignored the Council's recommendation that they should take no notice of the Act, to withdraw their delegates from the Council. From the very beginning the Political Labour Council decided to ignore the Industrial Disputes Act, thus demonstrating not simply their retrogression, but their inability to take part in national progress. A good many Labour Unions have shown their sound commonsense by registering under the Act, thus enabling them to take advantage of its provisions, and to settle legally any difficulties that might arise in connection with their respective trades. It was the Sydney Political Labour Council which precipitated the late tramway trouble. It was the same Council which urged unions throughout the State to act illegally. It is the same Council which is now doing its best to undermine the Government and to promote lawlessness and disaster. The probability, however, is that the sounder counsels of the Unions that have registered will prevail, for they are all in the line of law and order, and it is not likely that the community will support such an open and vicious defiance of the law as this resolution signifies. Sydney is an uncertain quantity as far as Labour is concerned. There seem to be some elements there that are bound to provoke factiousness. Somehow or other the worst advisers of Labour appear to have congregated there. Of course it will take a little time before the Wages Boards which have been formed in New South Wales can get to work, and already some malcontents are urging this as a reason why they should be discountenanced. In these matters, however, probably more than in a good many, a little time is necessary to overcome the friction, and to get things into running order.

Farm Hands and Conciliation Boards.

A decision has been made by the New Zealand Court that will have a far-reaching effect upon similar proposals in other parts of Australasia. For a long time the effort has been made to get farm labourers within the provisions of Wages

Boards or Conciliation Acts. In New Zealand the trouble has become somewhat acute. Employers have felt that it was time to call a halt, and the Court having decided that at the present time it was not desirable to form such a union, employers of labour in the country were of course well pleased. Taking generally the prospects of labour conciliation throughout the States, they are looking rosy. The desire to cope with industrial difficulties by reason and conciliation is spreading fast.

Eyes for the Main Chance.

Now that the Federal Parliament has met, the divided state of the House is again troubling some of the Oppositions (for there is more than one). The House stands exactly where it did before as far as parties are concerned, and some of them are throwing their arms open to the Government in invitation. But however desirable such unions might be, the curious thing about it is that there is no reason now why any party may not support the Government as it is, irrespective of any set arrangement. Moreover, if a combination were effected as against the Labour Party, then the very same thing that is complained against would become the main characteristic of the new combination. The gravamen of the charge against the Labour Party is that they vote by party, and are ruled by predetermined decisions. That is precisely what any new party would do if it were going to preserve its identity. That being so, where does the advantage come in of coalescing against the Labour Party. If that be done, the alleged sins of the latter will be repeated in kind. Probably the same support would be given the Government as is going to be given now. If not, then it means that, without a combination, certain parties would vote one way, while with a combination they would vote another way. Translated into working language, that is the position of affairs. As a matter of fact, there need be no party understanding. Support should or should not be given to measures on their merits apart from parties. When the House met this month, and wasted time over the obsolete Address-in-Reply, Mr. Deakin was twitted with having said that when the fiscal question was out of the way, he would attempt to end the state of multi-party. As a matter of fact, Mr. Deakin said nothing of the sort. The anxiety of the various political parties, however, to induce him to open his arms to receive them is amusing and almost pathetic. Really the position of affairs in the House now approaches most nearly to non-party government. The cabinet, at any rate, cannot be said to rule by party, and it is open to any member of the House to vote as he pleases. Rather than see outstanding groups joined together simply to "dish" another party, it is better for things to remain as they are.

A New Leader Necessary.

Nothing, however, is likely to be done as long as Mr. Reid remains the nominal head of the Opposition. Rarely in his place in the House, and, when there, treating political questions generally in a light jovial strain, he has, unfortunately, lost his grip. Mr. Reid says that he has asked to be relieved of his responsibilities, and that his party declines to do so; but that, of course, is moonshine. The acceptance of resignations can be insisted on, and, in an important matter of this kind, Mr. Reid should, for the sake of the country, see that the real leader of the Opposition, Mr. Joseph Cook, who indefatigably and constantly bears the burdens of the position, is installed. Then something in the way of combinations might be possible. Now, they are out of the question.

State Governors.

South Australia is taking the lead in the matter of the appointment of State Governors. This is the first time that a Government has made a move. The Premier has forwarded to the Colonial Secretary a memorandum, pointing out in strong but courteous language that there is no position of honour and trust in the State which should be regarded as beyond the reach of its most distinguished citizens. In view of the early departure of the present Governor, the despatch asks that "before a new appointment to the office of Governor of this State is made, your Lordship will give due consideration to the views which, on behalf of the Government, I now have the honour to place before you." One London newspaper, in commenting upon this, says that the highest offices of the State are already open to all citizens, that the one apparent exception is outside the State and outside the range of political controversy, and that the State Ministry is always consulted with regard to the proposed appointment. But the newspaper misses the point. The one exception is the very office over which the question arises: it is not outside the State, and there is no reason why it should not be filled locally. The appointment of a titled representative of the Crown, with the attendant expenses and flummery, is precisely what the States are beginning to set themselves against, and it is not a question of consultation, as it is one of altering the mode of appointment. It is expected that the Crown will object, imagining that it loses a hold upon the States, but that view is wrong. The link is established between the Commonwealth and the Crown by the Governor-General, and there is no more reason for the appointment of State Governors from Britain's aristocracy than there would be to Canada's provinces.

**Defence of
Taxation.**

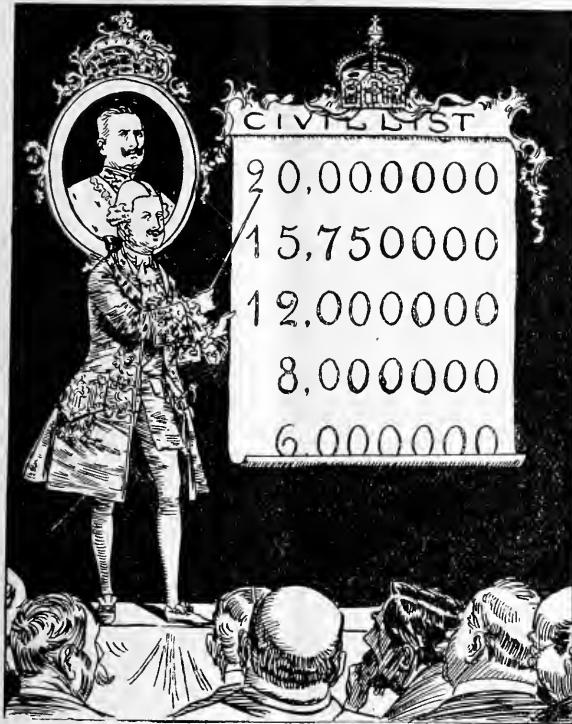
Mr. Mahon, of the Federal Labour Party, has given notice of his intention to move "(1) That, in the opinion of this House, the practice of defraying the cost of national defences out of customs and excise taxation is inequitable and unjust, and ought to be discontinued; (2) That, as one of the main objects of national defence is the protection of private wealth in its various forms, the possessors of such wealth should be required to contribute by direct taxation an adequate sum towards the naval and military expenditure of the Commonwealth." It is rather imposing in form, but the principle underlying it is good. The man with most property is truly a more interested one than the man who could pack his travelling bag and go to another country when war threatened. Of course, the supposition is that every man, except vagrants, would be liable for the tax, inasmuch as in some degree everyone is possessed of wealth. The motion is not likely to be affirmed, first, because the members themselves are all possessed of some measure of private wealth, and will not do anything that would even seem to add to their financial burdens, and, secondly, because direct taxation for a special purpose is not likely to be imposed. If it were in this case, it would not be a bad thing, especially if every country could be persuaded to adopt the same plan. War would soon cease if money were raised on that basis, for, the wide world over, the folly of war expenditure would soon become apparent. As it is, it is lost sight of in general taxation. One of the surest and quickest ways, unfortunately, to touch men's hearts is through their pockets, and while the ideal is that men should hate war because of its hatefulness, the effect would be the same. Taxation for special purposes has a good deal to recommend it, if only to keep Governments up to the mark in the matter of expenditure. On a general taxation, identity is lost, and a large margin is generally arranged for, a margin that is used by State Premiers to scatter bounty. This is a bad thing, for it amounts in many cases to political bribery. Governments can refuse grants to Opposition electorates, or give sops for support, and in some of the States this has assumed huge dimensions. On the other hand, if the separate needs of the country were enumerated, and taxation imposed to meet each, it would have the effect of preventing huge bounty surpluses, while it would also stop the taxation when the need ended.

**A Desirable
Divorce.**

But the motion is the less likely to be carried in view of Mr. Deakin's statement in the Address-in-Reply to the effect that State and Federal finances must be separated absolutely. For ten years, said the Federal Convention, there must be a partnership, and then each must raise finances in their own way; but the States are agitating for an everlasting continuance of it. Such a thing, however, ought to be regarded as out of the question. For one thing, it will destroy the independence of the States in financial matters and make them willing to hang upon the skirts of the Federal Government for favours, a course which will play havoc with a State's self-respect as surely as it would do with an individual's. Besides, the Federal Government must launch out in her great national enterprises, and she needs not to be restricted in any way whatever. Moreover, as Mr. Deakin contends, it is a vicious principle for one Government to raise money, and for another to spend it. Another reason why the States should not share in Federal income is that money easily come by is likely to be lightly spent, and it is certain that there will be far less State extravagance when the States raise their own funds. Self-reliance is a necessity for success, and the States need it. The separation must come, and Mr. Deakin is to be congratulated upon thus early giving an indication of his intentions. The carrying out of the arrangement would of course place at the disposal of the Government three times as much income as it at present has, and any special taxation for a special purpose would thereby be rendered a superfluity.

**Electrifying
Melbourne's
Railways.**

Mr. Merz, the English expert who came out to Melbourne in order to report upon the question of the electrification of her suburban railways, has presented a report in which he strongly recommends it, and also suggests that the work should be carried out in certain sections. Everyone interested in passenger traffic will be delighted that the report is as it is. Not the least interested are those who take up the question of social reform and of better housing for the poor, for they see in the electrification of the railways, and the consequent more speedy transit from manufacturing centres in the city to suburban homes miles away, a solution of the problem which is troubling them very much at the present time. It is no use to hope for larger home areas, plenty of park lands and public playgrounds, unless it is possible for the workers to be transferred with little expense and in as short a space of time as possible away from their working surroundings.



Lustige Blätter.

The Cost of the Kaiser.

The steady growth upward of His German Majesty's Civil List.



[Zurich.]

The New Triple Alliance.—A German View of It.

Count von Bülow has been going on his knees and cleaning Russia's boots; in return for which he gets one of those boots applied to him in a tender spot.



Neue Glühlichter.

That "Open Door."

Since the so-called "Open Door" in Morocco has been replaced by a revolving door the chances of peaceful settlement of international affairs have increased.



Rote Tangentialen. 07.

King Peter of Serbia has Nightmare.

[Stuttgart]



Count Zeppelin's Wonderful but Ill-fated Airship.

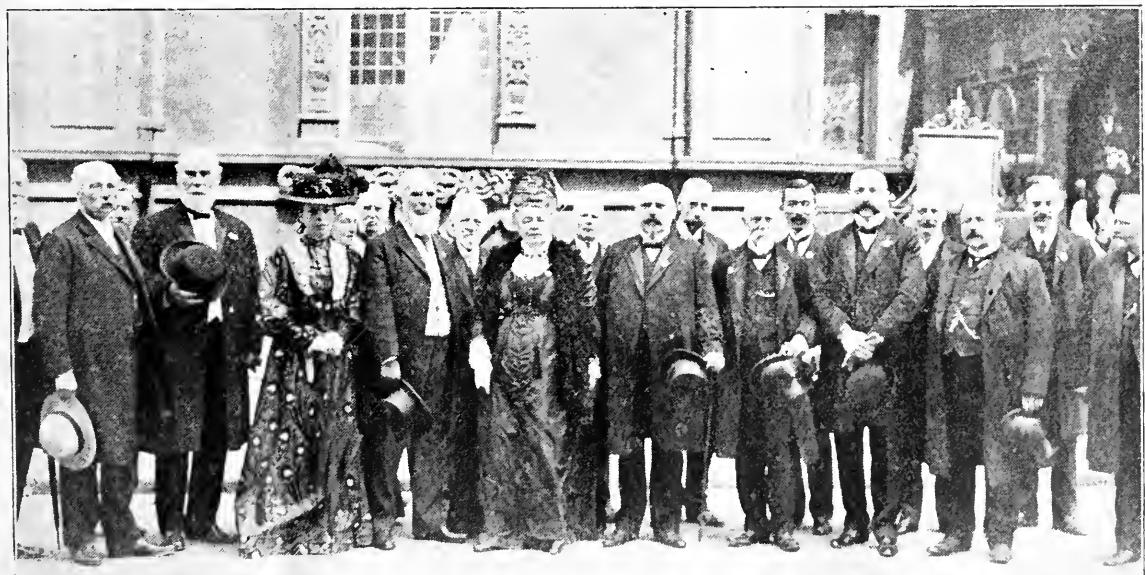
This is a very successful photograph, taken at Zurich, of Count Zeppelin's airship in which on July 1st the Count made a trip of 200 miles, carrying fifteen passengers. The airship crossed the Swiss frontier and paid a visit to Lucerne and Zurich, pirouetting over Mount Pilatus under the absolute control of its navigators. This official long-distance trial of the airship was, however, frustrated by a defect in the machinery. A second trial was commenced on August 4th. The airship started on its voyage at about six o'clock in the morning, and after passing over Constance, Schaffhausen, Basle, Strassburg, Carlsruhe, Speyer, Mannheim, and Worms, was sighted at Mayence at four o'clock in the afternoon. Turning south, the return journey was continued throughout the night, but on Wednesday a defect in the motor necessitated a descent near Stuttgart. Meanwhile, a thunderstorm broke over the place, the airship was torn from its moorings, the machine exploded, and the airship was completely destroyed. [The notes on page 104 were printed before this catastrophe occurred.]



LONDON, August 1st, 1908.

The International Peace Congress, more numerously attended than ever before, was held at the end of July in London. Its members were received by the King, welcomed to Windsor Castle, preached to by Bishops, and entertained by the Ministry at a banquet, which is the first-fruits of the appropriation set aside by Mr. Lloyd-George for the promotion of international good-feeling by international hospitality. It has also been addressed by Mr. Lloyd-George in a remarkable speech, in which, on behalf of his country, he donned the penitential sheet, confessed that it was

we who had begun what might be called the *Dread-nought* era of competition, and expressed an ardent hope that we might rope in Germany into the bonds of friendship, as we had already roped in France and Russia. All this was very admirable and very well said, and calculated to produce an excellent effect abroad. Mr. Lloyd-George made a very happy reference to the difference between the position of Germany and England—a reference which has most unhappily been misunderstood. This is probably due to the constant interruptions to which he was subjected by the Suffragettes. His speech was reported as if he had attacked the maintenance of the two-Power Army standard. What he did point out was how



Photograph by

[Topical Press.]

International Peace Deputation received by the King.

The members in the front row (*from left to right*) are H. La Fontaine, B. F. Trueblood, Lady Courtney, Lord Courtney, Baroness von Suttner, L. Stein, E. T. Moneta, F. Kemeny, T. Polak, and Dr. Darby. Those in the back row are Dr. Richter, J. G. Alexander, Miss Robinson, Sir W. Bowring, Felix Moscheles, T. P. Newman, B. Cadbury, Dr. Anesaki, A. J. King, M.P., and H. S. Perris.

absurd it was for English people to be fidgety about an invasion. Germany, he said, had much more excuse for being nervous, seeing that she had not a two-Power Army standard. Mr. Lloyd-George explains his true meaning in a letter to the *Times*.

Too Much
of
a Good Thing.

This incident of the interruption of a Cabinet Minister while making important declarations in the hearing

of representatives of many nationalities justifies a remonstrance and a protest. The Suffragettes, in carrying out their political campaign, have decided that no member of the Ministry shall speak on any subject on any occasion without being subjected to annoyance and interruption. From this rule no one is exempted, not even although the Minister has publicly and consistently supported the cause of Women's Suffrage. This policy has been regarded with good-humoured toleration even by those against whom it was employed. But it is possible to have too much of a good thing, and the militant Suffragettes would be well advised if they refrained from employing their aggressive tactics when British Ministers are making declarations concerning international policy to audiences which are not exclusively British. It is one thing to admit that Women's Suffrage ought to take precedence of all questions on Home policy, but it is altogether another thing to say that no Minister shall be allowed to speak on a question involving issues of peace or war with foreign Governments without being subjected to violent and offensive interruptions.

A Peace Veteran.

Last month one of the veterans of the Old Guard in the cause of peace and arbitration was called home. Sir W. Randal Cremer, M.P., the founder of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and one of the Nobel prize men, died on July 22nd. Cremer—for his friends never took kindly to the handle recently fitted to his name—was one of the most universally respected members of the House of Commons. He was a bit of a fanatic in his opposition to Women's Suffrage, and he was not an over-easy man to work with. But he was thoroughly honest, very clear-headed, and possessed of indomitable courage. His apotheosis took place three years ago, when the representatives of the Parliaments of the World were banqueted by the British Government in Westminster Hall. In his old age he was slightly lacking in hope. No one could have been more sceptical than he as to the possibility of ever securing a Peace Budget for International Hospitality, which he was, fortunately,



Photograph by

[*Russell and Sons.*]

The late Sir W. R. Cremer, M.P.

spared to see established by Mr. Lloyd-George. His death created a vacancy for Haggerston, which will be filled up by a Conservative owing to the unhappy division between the Liberals and Socialists of the constituency. It was a thousand pities that the Liberals could not be induced to accept Mr. Herbert Burrows as their candidate. Mr. Burrows ought to be in Parliament; he is much the sanest of the party to which he belongs.

The Conquest
of
the Air.

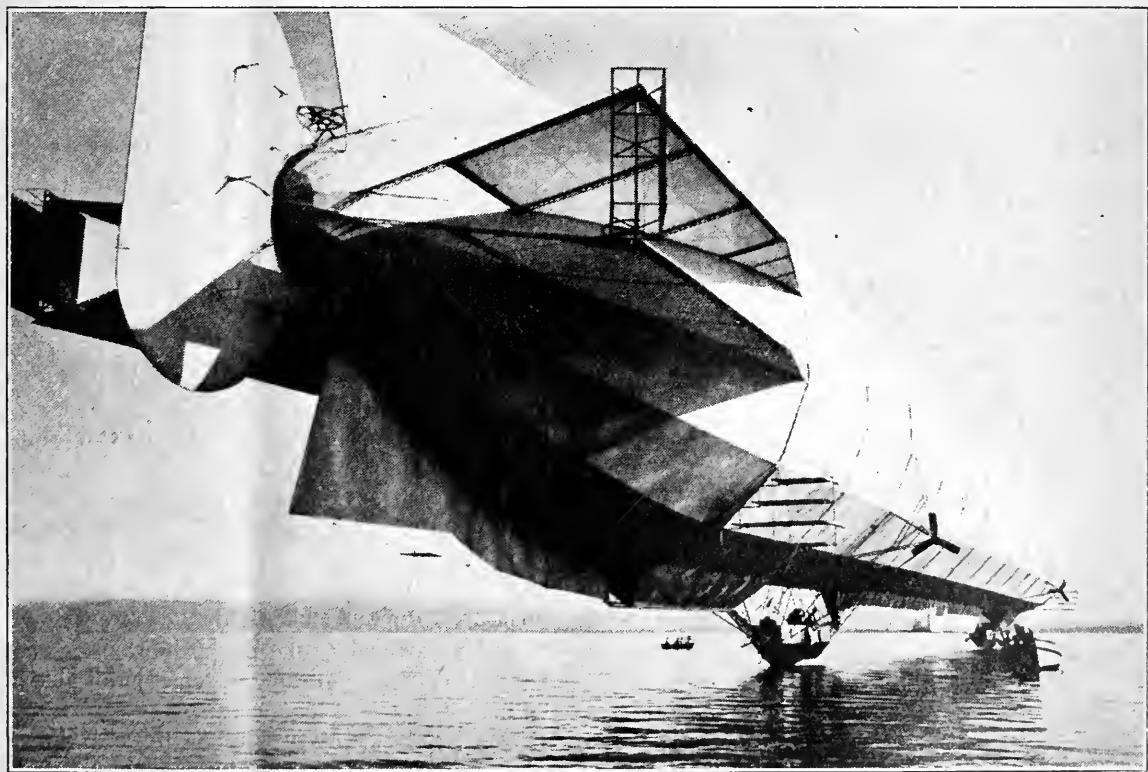
Our readers are well aware that I have for years past constantly insisted upon the supreme importance of the airship as a factor in

the evolution of the world-state. Even those who are most sceptical are now beginning to realise somewhat of the immense possibilities which are latent in the conquest of the air. Count Zeppelin's airship, despite a temporary accident, has shown the possibility of maintaining an aerial navy capable of sailing against the wind and of keeping itself floating in mid-air for hours at a time, and this is but the beginning of things. It is to the aéroplane rather than the airship that mankind will owe the obliteration of frontiers

and the destruction of existing methods of making war. But at first the result of the conquest of the air will be very disadvantageous to us. The possibility of a night attack upon fleets lying in the most secure of anchorages, without possibility of effective reply, by an aerial fleet the total cost of which would be less than that of a single battleship in the fleet against which it is despatched, will deliver Mr. Haldane from all difficulty of obtaining the military estimates which he wants next year. The idea of an invasion in force by means of airships is absurd, but nothing is more obvious than the fact that the coming of the airship adds a new element to warfare which at first will impair the sense of security which we have hitherto enjoyed in the consciousness of our command of the silver streak which is the moat of our island fortress.

The Future of War. Some humanitarian persons are much exercised in their minds as to the abomination of transferring the work of mutual slaughter from the two elements, land and sea, to a third—the air. A

moment's reflection, however, suffices to show that when fighting is transferred to the air it will be much less bloody than it has been heretofore. The bloodiest of all fighting is that which takes place on land. Compare the butcher's bill of Mukden with the number of dead and drowned at the battle of Tsushima or the battle of Trafalgar, and you will see at once that a decisive battle on the sea does not cost one-tenth of the sacrifice of human life entailed by a decisive battle on land. The same reduction of casualties will follow the transfer of fighting to the air. The Zeppelin airship cannot carry more than eighteen men. No aéroplane yet invented will carry more than one. The battles in the air, therefore, will not be fought by millions of combatants, but by units, or tens at the most, and the fate of nations may be settled by a conflict in mid-air in which the total casualties are less than those of a railway accident. This will be a reversion to the old practice of settling disputes by wager of battle between selected champions, for no nation will be able to put its whole fighting strength into the air.



Photograph by

[International Press.]

Count Zeppelin's Airship brought to rest over the Lake in order to pick up other passengers.

This photograph gives an excellent view of the construction of the Count's airship. Note the two cars in which the passengers are carried, and the canvas corridor enabling passengers to pass from one car to another.

A decisive victory, which would carry in its train the practical capacity to cripple a fleet and destroy fortresses, might follow a combat between half a dozen airships carrying not more than a hundred men. When that time comes, the absurdity of settling disputes in this fashion will probably appeal to the common sense of the average man, and the International Supreme Court talked about at the Hague will come into existence with much more extended powers than anyone dreamed of last year.

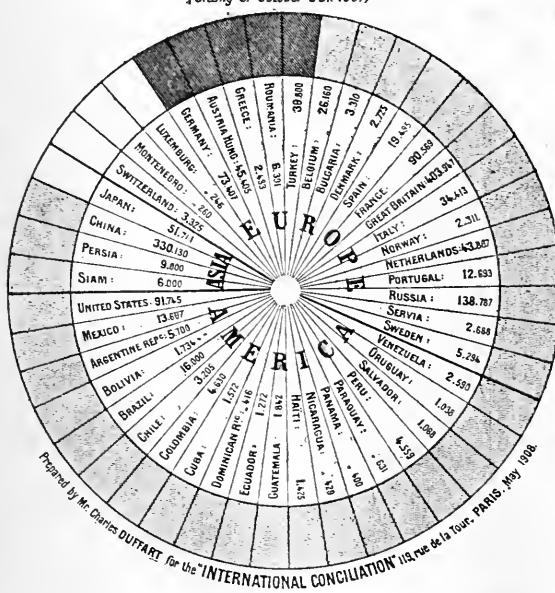
It is in this direction, rather than in the counsels of perfection which

Why not Establish
the
Supreme Court
of
Nations?

find favour at Peace Conferences, that we shall look for the gradual evolution of the world-state towards which humanity is steadily tending. The craze for building bigger and ever bigger ironclads will be checked by the recognition of the possibility of their destruction from the air, and Mr. Lloyd-George may find relief to his anxieties as Chancellor of the Exchequer from an unexpected

DRAFT
OF
A UNIVERSAL CONVENTION FOR COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

PREPARED BY THE SECOND HAGUE CONFERENCE
Rejected by 5 Powers out of 44, adopted by 35, 4 not voting
(Sitting of October 5th, 1907)



NOTA

The FIGURES inscribed in the circle are taken from the 'Almanach de Gotha'; they EXPRESS THE METROPOLITAN AND COLONIAL POPULATION OF EACH STATE.

The figures in heavy type indicate MILLIONS.

YEAS.....	35	POWERS.....	1,285,272,000 inh.
NOT VOTING.....	4	POWERS.....	55,562,000
NAYS.....	5	POWERS.....	167,436,000



Baron Taube.

Russian Delegate to the Naval War Conference.

quarter. Meantime it would be well if Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Secretary Root could lay their heads together in order to see what can be done to give effect to the wishes of the great majority of civilised Powers to bring that International Supreme Court into being for the constitution of which they both expressed such anxiety at the Hague. The accompanying diagram, issued by the French Parliamentary Arbitration Group, shows very clearly the immense preponderance among the Governments of the world in favour of establishing such a Court. To bring such a Court into existence unanimity is not necessary. If the Americans, for instance, chose to constitute a Supreme International Court of the kind for the Western Hemisphere, giving permission for such European and Asiatic Power as chose to come in, they might make Washington, instead of the Hague, the centre of the international juridical system of the world.

Meanwhile Sir Edward Grey has other fish to fry. On October 1st an International Conference will be held in London for the purpose of framing a code of law for naval war in the future.

The
Coming
Conference
on
Naval War.

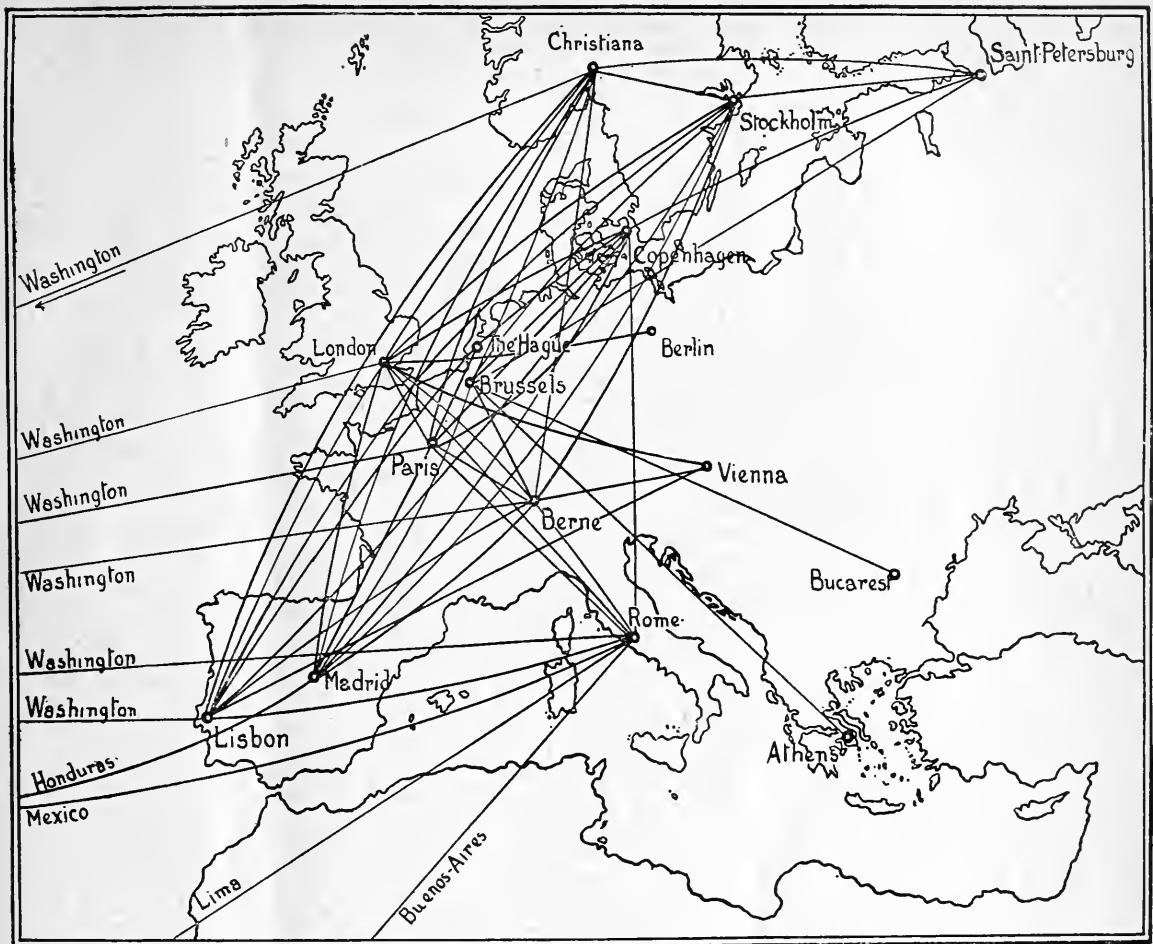


Chart Showing what International Obligatory Treaties have been effected.

(The connecting lines indicate the Contracting Parties.)

To this Conference are invited the six great Powers of Europe, Japan, the United States of America, Spain, and Holland. Holland is invited because she is the seat of the Hague Tribunal; Spain possibly because she may be said to represent indirectly Spanish America; but Norway, which is one of the greatest of maritime nations, is left out in the cold. There are eight subjects for discussion, beginning with contraband. It is quite certain that on several of these points there will be no more unanimity than there was last year at the Hague. The only chance of the October Conference arriving at any practical result depends upon the willingness of the Powers represented to draw up a naval code subject to exceptions. For instance, all the Powers might agree upon a definition of "contraband of war," both absolute and conditional, which would be recognised as binding upon all nations which have not

contracted themselves out of it. But this law should be supplemented by another, in the same way that the general tariff is supplemented by a more favourable tariff conceded to most highly favoured nations, and a maximum tariff for those who are least favoured.

Alternative
Naval Codes.

For instance, the forty-five Governments of the world might agree upon certain general rules governing all of them, but thirty of them might agree to modify this general law of contraband by a special treaty among themselves abolishing contraband altogether, or abolishing conditional contraband. The Prize Court would then have a perfectly clear course to go upon. For nations that were parties to the treaty abolishing contraband altogether, or abolishing conditional contraband, the general law would apply when they were at war with any of the other countries

which were not party to this treaty. But when they were at war among themselves the Court would administer not the general law, but the exceptional law applying only to those parties which had signed the separate treaty. The same principle might be applied on an even wider scale, as, for instance, to the coaling of belligerents in neutral ports. Each neutral Power might have the power to make its own code on the subject, the only stipulation being that as soon as war broke out such local code should be communicated to the Prize Court as the law by which it consented to be bound. Unless some such preliminary arrangement is arrived at the October Conference is not likely to bring us much nearer to the establishment of the International Prize Court for which both Germany and England professed themselves to be so zealous at the Hague.

The Powers and Macedonia. Outside the storm-centre of Constantinople the European situation has distinctly tended to

tranquillity. The alarm expressed

in Germany by the unfounded belief that the Reval interview had an anti-German significance has subsided. The meeting between the Tsar and M. Fallières has also had a calming effect upon the over-excited nerves of some German publicists. M. Isvoltsky and Sir Edward Grey have given assurances, accepted by the German Government as satisfactory, as to the anxious desire of both Russia and England to avoid in any way endangering German interests or arousing German susceptibilities. The German Government is said to have accepted the English Note on Macedonia, the only doubt remaining being as to whether the Austrians will follow the lead that is set them from Berlin. The transformation scene at Constantinople has, however, temporarily relegated the Note to limbo until it is seen how the new régime is likely to work.

Triumph of the Young Turks. I little thought when I introduced

the representative of the Young Turks to the attention of the Parliament of the World assembled

at the Hague last year that the cause which he represented would have so soon revolutionised the whole Eastern situation. When Mr. Santos Semo, who appeared at the Hague as the representative of Prince Sabaheddine, grandson of Abdul Medjid, spoke very confidently as to the extent to which the Young Turks commanded the future, he was listened to at the Hague with good-humoured incredulity, although the Turkish delegates regarded him with unconcealed alarm. The result justifies the uneasi-

ness of Turkhan Pasha. Mr. Santos Semo, who spoke French with ease and fluency, maintained that the Turks were the most oppressed citizens of the Turkish Empire. Every other nationality had some other nation to look after them; the Turks alone had no representatives. He insisted that propaganda was active in the Army; that disaffection was rife in every barracks; and that at a given moment we should see an irresistible movement in



Prince Sabaheddine.

favour of the re-establishment of a Turkish Constitution. He even went so far as to declare that in the triumph of the Young Turks we should find that solution of the Macedonian question which Europe had hitherto sought in vain. All this was duly reported in the columns of the *Courrier de la Conférence* just twelve months ago.

How the Revolution Began. During the first half of this year only the most fitful of rumours was current as to the disaffection in the Ottoman Army. No attention was paid to them in Europe, and Sir Edward Grey and M. Isvoltsky proceeded to elaborate their note for the reform of Macedonia in blissful ignorance that there were any elements in the situation beyond those with which Europe has long been painfully familiar. At the beginning of last month, however, part of the Turkish garrison at Monastir, led by three staff officers, left the barracks and retired to the hills, proclaiming the Gospel according to the Young Turks. A Turkish Pasha was despatched in hot haste from Mitrovitz with a company of troops upon whom he thought he could rely for the purpose of stamping out the revolt. He was promptly murdered. The garrison at Monastir revolted, and ninety officers signed a memorial to the Sultan setting out the fact

that they had no money, and that they were horribly overworked and mismanaged, and demanding the restoration of the Midhat Constitution.

The Sultan's Surrender.

The Sultan, to use an American phrase, was "scared to death," and sought to pacify the insurgents by making the three officers who

started the revolution Generals of Division. This, however, only convinced the mutineers that they were masters of the situation. They launched a manifesto, and the mutiny spread throughout Macedonia. One commander after another was murdered or seriously wounded, and the movement spread from Macedonia to the capital. The Sultan, who has his ear very close to the ground, and is well served by spies, was evidently profoundly convinced of the reality and seriousness of the movement. He tried in turn threats, bribes, concessions, and finally dismissed his Grand Vizier and appointed Said Pasha to deal with the situation as best he could. Said Pasha is a liberal Turk, who some years ago took refuge in the British Embassy when he believed that he was in peril. He had as his colleague Kiamil Pasha, who was also well known for his sympathies with England. Said, Kiamil, and the Sultan, after temporising for a few days, appeared to arrive at the conclusion that the movement was sweeping everything before it, and that the only chance was to abandon all attempt to dam the flood and see if they could not ride on the crest of the wave. A Constitution was proclaimed amidst tremendous demonstration and popular enthusiasm, and everyone—editors, soldiers and the populace—appear to have abandoned themselves to the same wild ecstasy of delirium which followed the proclamation of the October Constitution in Russia in 1905. Perhaps nothing is more significant of the overturn than the fact that the Sultan was compelled to appear on the balcony of his own palace and make a speech to the mob, which had been cheering and howling for two consecutive hours for a speech. For the moment all danger of the deposition of the Sultan seems to have disappeared.

Mr. Gladstone used to declare that he thought the Midhat Constitution was one of the most impudent frauds by which the Turks ever attempted to hoodwink Europe. Lord Salisbury treated it with contempt, and nothing has been heard of it for thirty years, although it is said that the Sultan has approved every Budget every year since

1877 as subject to the approval of the Constitution at present in abeyance. It is not clear whether the new Constitution is the old Midhat Constitution or a brand new one. Whatever it is it would be a great mistake to scrutinise too closely the prerogatives of the Turkish Parliament. The great thing is to get some such assembly into existence and to allow all the various nationalities to discuss their grievances in public, instead of knifing each other in the hills. The immediate effect of the *boulevérement* has been to postpone temporarily, if not indefinitely, the presentation of the Macedonian note. The Young Turks preach with all the ardour of the most patriotic Old Turks against the interference of Foreign Powers in the affairs of the regenerated Ottoman Empire. Even if we have no faith in the working of the new Constitution we shall have to wait to see whether the rival parties in Macedonia will transfer their quarrel to a parliamentary arena. A General Election in Macedonia just now—with Servian, Bulgarian, and Greek bands lying in ambush in every valley, and the provinces filled with a mutinous Ottoman soldiery—ought to afford some extraordinary electoral experiences. Sufficient unto the day, however, is the evil thereof.

While we all rejoice in the establishment of a representative assembly, with however limited functions, in Constantinople, it is

impossible to look, without serious misgivings, at this extraordinary ebullition of political passion in a sphere from which it was apparently extinct. When one extinct volcano bursts into activity the dwellers in the craters of other extinct volcanoes may be pardoned if they begin to wonder if their turn will come next. Of all the Powers in the world Great Britain is that most nearly affected by the Turkish Revolution. For the moment indiscreet enthusiasts, who look at everything with an anti-German squint, exult over the fact that the Young Turks are much more English than German in their sympathies. That may be or may not be. Whether they are or whether they are not is a bagatelle of no significance compared with the far-reaching results that may follow from the establishment of a Parliament in the capital of the Ottoman Empire. *Proximus ardet Ucagon*, and we are next door to *Ucagon*. Already we see the effect of the overturn in the shape of an intense revival of nationalist activity in Egypt. If the Sultan concedes a Constitution to the Ottoman Empire, with what grace can England insist on refusing a Constitu-

tution to the Egyptians? Egypt is much more homogeneous in the experiment than Turkey, and the experiment of a Parliament at Cairo would be infinitely safer than a Parliament at Constantinople. But Egypt is comparatively a small matter; our real peril lies in India.

The
Situation
in
India.

For some time past the situation in India has been very menacing. It has not been rendered less formidable by the somewhat savage

sentence of six years' transportation inflicted by the Bombay Court upon Mr. Tilak for indulging in more or less sophistical and mystical meditations upon the advent of the bomb in India. The sentence was promptly followed by riots in Bombay, and an increase of the tension between the rulers and the ruled throughout India. In view of the sudden upheaval in Turkey, who can deny the possibility that Lord Morley may have to face a popular movement almost as irresistible in India? It has been evident for some time past that the Japanese War, which was practically precipitated by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, began a period of seismic disturbances which have convulsed Asia. As the direct result of that demonstration of the ability of Asiatics to whip the Europeans in fair fight, Asiatics everywhere have stirred in their sleep. Chinese, Persians, and now the Turks, have all provided themselves with some kind of constitutional apparatus, and they have done so avowedly with the object of enabling them to work out their own destiny in Japanese fashion. Is it reasonable to think that an earthquake which has shaken a continent from Tokyo to Monastir will leave India untouched? With what grace can Lord Morley refuse to grant some kind of Constitution to India when the Caliph at Constantinople finds the restoration of a Constitution an alternative to his own disappearance? The traditions of the Sultan are autocratic or theocratic. Since the days of Mahomet Mohammedans have never developed representative institutions. But the genius of England, the traditions of her administrators, the spirit of her laws and legislation, are instinct with the conception of government by representative assembly. Is it probable that a Government, inspired with such principles, could resist a demand for their application, when even the Mikado of Japan, the Emperor of China, the Shah of Persia, the Tsar of Russia, and the Sultan of Turkey have not been able to resist?

What will
the Moslems do?

Signs of political earthquakes are not sufficiently studied to enable anyone to predict what will happen in the next few months in the Indian Empire; but Lord Morley will have extraordinary good luck if he does not have to face a situation which will put to a much severer test the statesmanship of Great Britain than any crisis that has arisen since the Mutiny. There is another element in the situation which ought not to be overlooked. The whole tendency of the advocate of rigorous measures of coercion in India has been to rely upon the Mohammedan as the most loyal and trustworthy element in the native population. The partition of Bengal was chiefly made and subsequently maintained in the interest of the Mohammedans, and no charge is more frequently brought against the Liberal policy of the Indian Government than that it ignores the immense importance of the Mohammedans. But what if this loyal and stable element in India were suddenly to become infected with the enthusiasm which has compelled the Commander of the Faithful to harangue the mob from his Palace windows, and to hand over to a Parliament the authority hitherto wielded by the Caliph? The importance of the Pan-Islamic movement has been much exaggerated in the past. The Indian Mohammedans have shown themselves singularly indifferent to all appeals to proclaim a *Jehad* against their infidel rulers. But a *Jehad* is out of date. They may take more easily to a demand for a Constitution, which is the fundamental principle of all Englishmen everywhere outside India.

Events in Persia, which for a moment appeared to damp the Persian Coup d'Etat. ardour of those who believe that the Asiatic nations were adopting with enthusiasm Western institutions, do not justify the pessimists. No doubt the spectacle of the Shah dissolving a Parliament by shell-fire is calculated to cause considerable misgivings among the admirers of Parliamentary institutions. But that after all may be but an incident in the evolution of Persian constitutionalism. We have the Mother of Parliaments in England; but the authority of the House of Commons was not established until after many a long and bloody struggle between the people and their Sovereign. French Parliaments have again and again been dispersed by action as arbitrary, if not quite so bloody, as that which terminated the first Persian Legislature. There appears to be no doubt that the Shah, despite his high-handed dealings with the Deputies, has no intention whatever of

dispensing with a representative assembly. On the contrary, even while the smoke of the powder was still in the air he announced his intention to order a new General Election. And although candidates may be scarce for an assembly liable to dissolution at the cannon's mouth, there is every prospect that a Parliament of some sort will be got together. Our weak point in India and Egypt is that we have not got a Parliament of any sort.

**The Success
of
the Duma.**

The most remarkable illustration, however, of the facility of Parliamentary institutions to right themselves when once they have been established is supplied by the Duma in Russia. The first and second Dumas were dissolved before they had been in existence six months, and with the dissolution of the second Duma the Tsar, by a *coup d'état* for which there is no justification, excepting that *salus populi suprema lex*, caused the third Duma to be elected by a new electoral law which enormously restricted the franchise and secured the election of a comparatively Conservative assembly. The third Duma, however, has worked well, and is steadily addressing itself to laying broad and deep the foundation of constitutional government in Russia. M. Makaroff, the adjoint of the Minister of the Interior, assured me that he was far from resenting the existence of the Duma. He believed that it was an aid, rather than a hindrance, to efficient government in Russia. The burden of government, it is evident, has become much too great for any one man to carry on his shoulder. There seems every prospect that the Duma in Russia will come to be regarded as indispensable for the government of the Empire and the very existence of the Monarchy.

**The
American Presidency.** Mr. Bryan has been selected with immense enthusiasm as the Democratic candidate for the American Presidency. If shouting could achieve anything, Mr. Bryan would have a chance, but shouting at the place of nomination counts for little in an election where the polling-booths are scattered over a continent. At the Convention he received 892 votes, as against 59 for Judge Gray and 46 for Mr. Johnson. Mr. Hearst's Independence Party at Chicago nominated Mr. Hisgen for President and Mr. J. T. Graves for the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Hisgen is entirely unknown in this country, but his chief claim to popularity is that he is an independent oil-refiner, and one of the few men whom

Mr. Rockefeller failed to drive out of business. No one seems to expect that Mr. Hisgen's candidature will be taken seriously, but it may detach a certain number of votes from Mr. Bryan, whose defeat, however, is regarded as practically certain even without the loss entailed by the Hisgen candidature.

**Tariff Reform
in
America.**

Dr. Albert Shaw, writing upon the issue of the Presidential campaign, points out that there is a great deal of confusion in the popular mind, and that the issues are by no means clear. Dr. Shaw thinks that there is not much reason to expect any new legislation even if Mr. Bryan were elected. He does not think that Mr. Bryan will be able to deal effectively either with the Tariffs or the Corporations, owing to the fact that the Senate would remain Republican, even if the Democrats carried both the Presidency and the House of Representatives. Dr. Shaw thinks that the Republicans will revive the Tariff in a fashion, and suggests that before they begin monkeying with the Tariff they should pass a resolution deciding that the new Tariff should not come into operation until either six or twelve months after it has been passed into law.

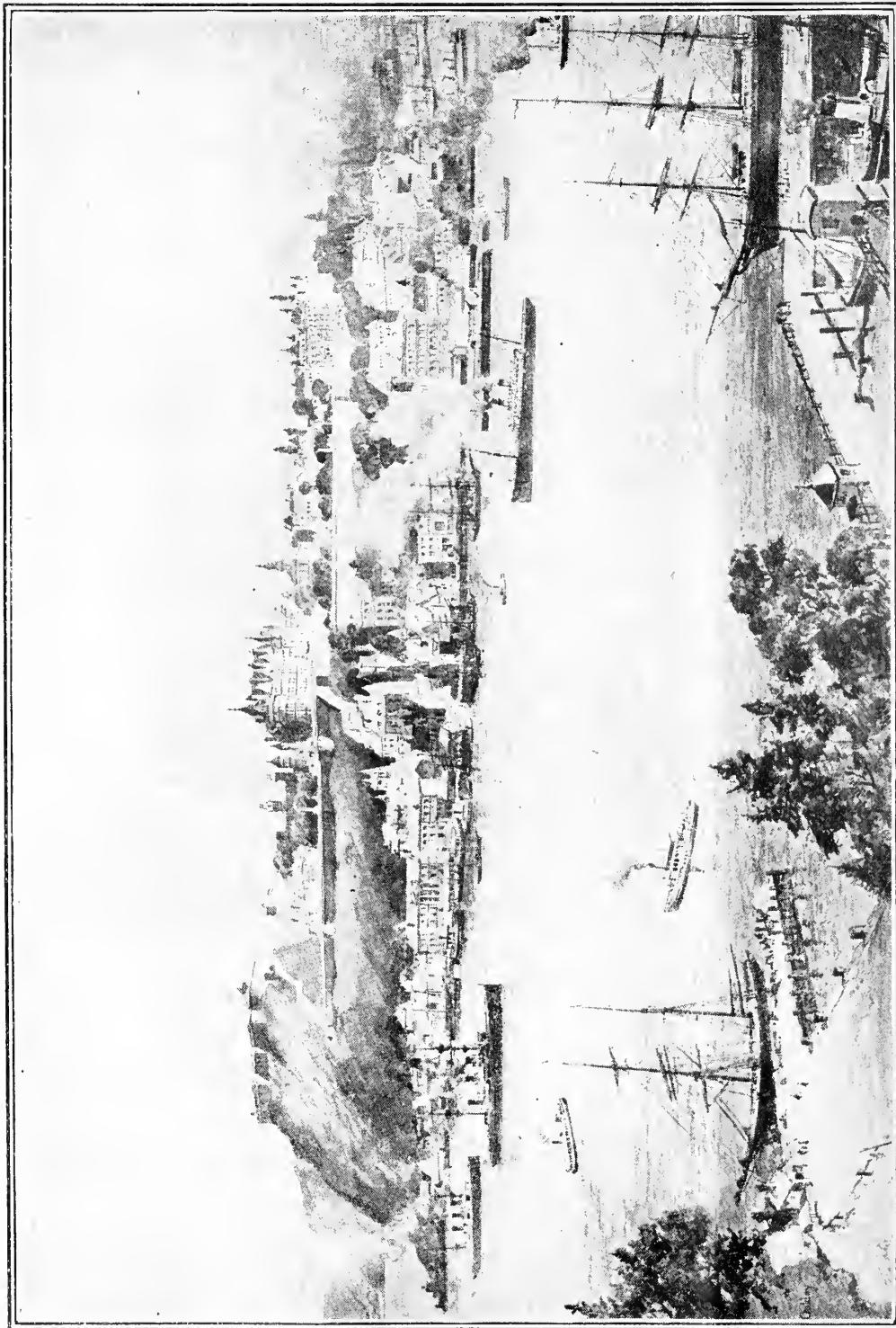
**The Democrats
and
the Asiatics.**

I am glad to see that Dr. Shaw speaks out very strongly on the mischievous and cowardly plank in the Democratic platform on the question of Asiatic immigration. Dr. Shaw says:—

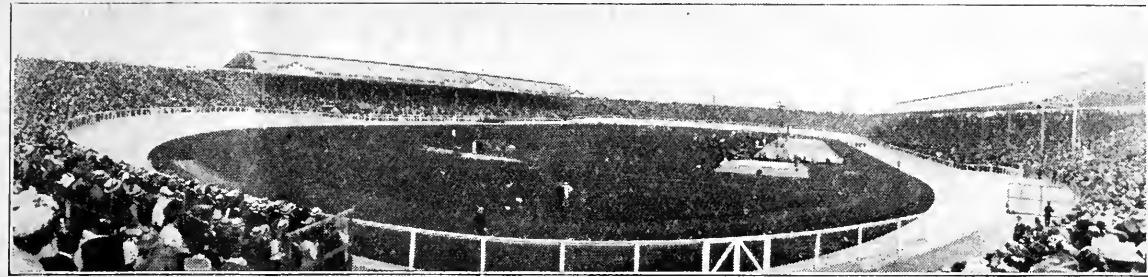
The question of our relation with Japan just now is a delicate one, and a party platform should either treat it frankly or let it alone. Our navy is about to visit Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government, in the interest of peace and good understanding. The immigration problem on the Pacific Coast is not a question at issue between the two great parties in this country, and the attempt of the Democratic platform to catch Pacific Coast votes by the plank just quoted will not commend itself to the judgment of wise men. The position of this country with respect to kinds of immigration that cannot be assimilated is now perfectly well understood; and it is a reckless sort of partisanship that would try to catch a few votes in a Presidential campaign at the risk of making more difficult the pending efforts to settle the Japanese question by diplomatic means.

**The
Canadian Fêtes.**

Lord Grey may be congratulated upon the brilliant success which has attended the celebration of the Birthday of Canada. It was not only a birthday, it was also a commemoration of the most stirring scenes in Canadian history. It is seldom that any State has been so fortunate as Canada in being able to celebrate within less than two centuries, with equal enthusiasm, victories that were gained by the two nations which dwell in peace



QUEBEC: THE FRANCO-BRITISH CITY IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.



Photograph by]

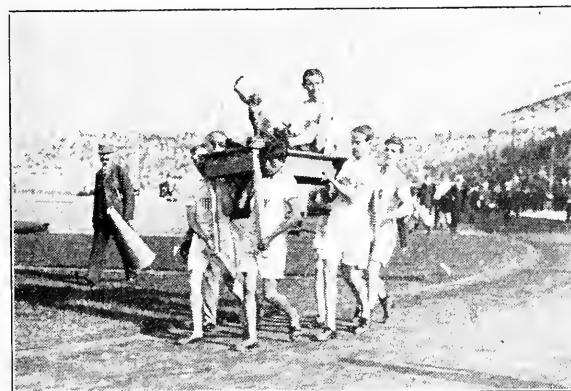
[Topical Press.

Waiting for the Winner of the Marathon Race. 100,000 people in the Stadium.

under a common flag. The Prince of Wales was received with immense enthusiasm. The pageant was a great success, and nothing appears to have marred the harmony of an international celebration absolutely unique in history.

The Olympic Games. Another great international event, the celebration of

the Quadrennial Olympic Games at the Stadium at Shepherd's Bush, was unfortunately marred by the weather and by some regrettable mistakes in the management, which led to many of the games being decided before a beggarly array of empty benches. The following is a list of the number of games won by various nations in competition, from



Photograph by]

[Topical Press.

Hayes (U.S.A.), Winner of the Trophy.

which it will be seen that the pride of place previously enjoyed by the United States has been transferred to Great Britain:—

	Points.
United Kingdom	... 42
United States	... 22
Sweden	... 7
France	... 4
Hungary	... 3
Germany	... 2
Norway	... 2
Canada	... 2
Italy	... 2
Belgium	... 1
South Africa	... 1
Finland	... 1
Total	89

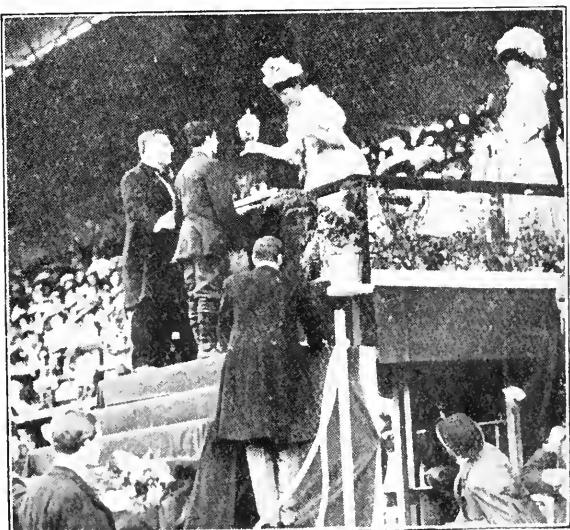
It is unfortunate that in two instances disputes arose between British and Americans. One arose from the British victory in the tug-of-war, when the Americans



Photograph by]

[Topical Press.

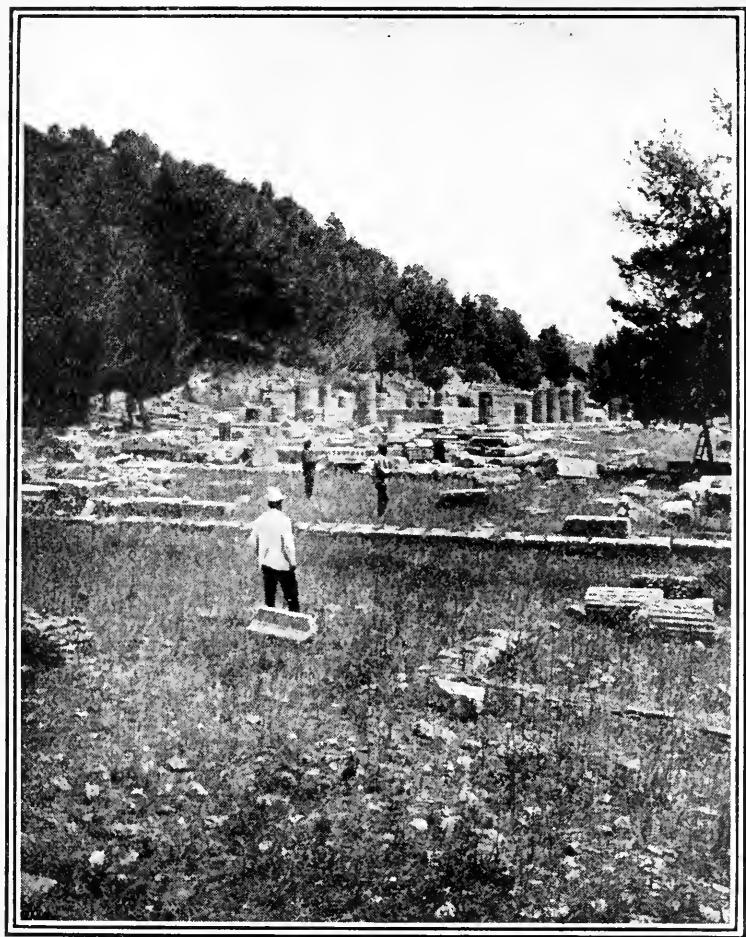
How Dorando reached the Tape.



Photograph by]

[Topical Press.

The Queen presents the Italian with a Gold Cup.



Remains of the Ancient Olympia.

The photograph depicts the ruins of the ancient Greek city of Olympia—the scene of the original Olympic Games. For over 1,100 years—from B.C. 776 to A.D. 393—this great national festival of the Greeks was celebrated every four years. Comparing the earliest Stadium with the latest, it is interesting to note that the former was 630 feet in length, and had accommodation for 40,000 spectators, while the Stadium at Shepherd's Bush is 1,000 feet long, with accommodation for 70,000 persons or more.

complained that the shoes worn by the British competitors gave them an unfair advantage. The other case was in the four hundred mètres race, when the American runner was held by the judges to have elbowed a fellow-competitor so unfairly as to render the race null and void. Such instances, however unfortunate, are probably unavoidable, but they illustrate the risks that are always run when the representatives of rival nations are carried away by the excitement of an international contest. The complaints of the Americans were not sustained by the authorities of the Games, but at one time there

was so much feeling about it that it looked as if in time to come we might have to allow an appeal from the Olympic Tribunal to the Hague!

The
Marathon
Race.

The only event in the whole series of contests which excited any real popular interest was the Marathon Race, for which nearly one hundred of the picked long-distance runners of the world were entered. The interest aroused in this race was painfully intensified by its close, when the Italian, Dorando, who entered the Stadium some minutes in advance of the nearest competitor, staggered, dropped, and fell on the track. He was evidently in a state of extreme exhaustion, but he maintains that if he had been allowed to struggle to his feet unaided he could have managed to get round the course before the next man came up. Unfortunately, one of the officials assisted him to his feet, and this disqualified him for the prize. He dropped several times before completing the course, but finally finished an easy first. The second, Mr. Hayes, an American, who managed to keep his feet, was not subjected to the disqualifying assistance, and so was declared the winner. The whole popular sympathy went to Dorando. The Queen, whose presence at the Stadium was one of the brightest

and most pleasing features of the sports, presented him with a special trophy, a public subscription was raised for him, and the honours of the Marathon race undoubtedly went to Italy.

What at one time threatened to be the “Daily Mail” as an instrument of the National Will. a serious blot upon the national entertainment of the country, in the lack of adequate provision for showing hospitality to the picked athletes of the world, was surmounted by the energy and public spirit of the *Daily Mail*. Lord Desborough

The “Daily Mail”
as an
Instrument
of the
National Will.

and the Rev. De Courcy Laffan, the Secretary of the Receptions Committee, had appealed, and appealed in vain, for the funds necessary to provide hospitality to our international visitors. The week before the Games opened the *Daily Mail* published an earnest and passionate appeal to its readers to supply the £10,000 needed to maintain our reputation for national hospitality. In less than a week over £12,000 was supplied, a result upon which the *Daily Mail* may be heartily congratulated. Lord Northcliffe has of late shown in many directions how valuable an instrument of Government a popular newspaper can be if intelligently directed to public ends. The British Government has been deservedly praised for devoting £20,000 a year to the purposes of international hospitality. Here we have a newspaper which, in the course of a single week, raises more than half that sum for the exercise of a single act of public national hospitality.

An Improved Legislative Outlook. Parliament has ad-

vanced to the Autumn Session, when many of the most important Bills of the Session will come on for consideration. Ministerial prospects are distinctly better than they were a month ago. It was then believed that the House of Lords would throw out the Licensing Bill, and that there was no hope of an agreement on the Education Question. No information has been officially afforded as to the measure of success which has attended the negotiations which have been steadily going on between the Minister of Education and the Archbishop of Canterbury, but it is believed that a Bill—which both sides will dislike, but both sides will accept—will be brought forward in October and carried by mutual consent. This, of course, depends upon two things: one is whether Mr. Balfour is willing to get the Education Question out of the way, and the other is whether, in case he wishes to keep the sore open, he will be able to impose his will upon the House of Lords in opposition to the advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Licensing Bill. On the Licensing Question also light has arisen in the darkness. There is reason to believe that the Lords will think twice, and even

thrice, before throwing out the Bill, not because they like it any more than they did when it was first introduced, but because they are beginning to realise that they may go farther and fare worse. The alternative to the Licensing Bill is not things as they are, but a high-license system, which would be as welcome to the Treasury as it would be distasteful



Photograph by

[Window and Grove.

The Queen Victoria Memorial.

This photograph depicts Mr. Thomas Brock, R.A., working on one of the figures in the Memorial monument which will be erected outside Buckingham Palace, London.

to the publican. Mr. Lloyd-George is believed to have contemplated with something more than serenity the prospect of the rejection of the Licensing Bill by the House of Lords. In that case the Licensing Bill would not reappear next Session. In its place would appear a strictly financial measure with which the House of Lords could not interfere, providing for a system of high license. The thought of this possibility will, it is believed, predispose the House of Lords to take a more favourable view of the present measure than they seemed likely to do a month ago.

The Prophets of Evil.

The House of Lords has been severely exercised over the Old-Age Pensions Bill, but as Mr. Balfour had not marked it for the slaughter, it has been spared, although Lord Rosebery and Lord Cromer have done their best to impress upon the country the dire evils which will result from the establishment of Old-Age Pensions. The most serious thing in the debate was the reference which Lord Cromer made to the prospect of a European war. He said:—

I would ask, in the present condition of Europe, what is the main duty which devolves on the Government of this country? For my part I have no sort of hesitation in replying to this question, for their main duty is to make provision betimes for the European conflict which might probably be enforced upon us before many years have elapsed. It is the duty of the Government to provide betimes for that danger—a danger of which I, in common, I believe, with most people who can speak with real authority of foreign affairs, am very firmly convinced.

Too much attention ought not to be paid to this declaration. Lord Cromer's judgment is not what it used to be, and we have heard too much in times past of "inevitable wars," which never happened, for us to be seriously perturbed by Lord Cromer's firm conviction as to the probabilities of the future.

The Westminster Gazette. Sir George Newnes has sold the *Westminster Gazette* to a company of well-known Liberals for a sum

which by no means recoups Sir George for the money which he has lost in providing London with the best organ of opinion that exists in the British Empire. Mr. Alfred Spender and Sir F. Carruthers Gould will continue to direct the *Westminster* in the future as they have done in the past, but the printing and publishing will be transferred from Tudor Street to the office of the *Daily Chronicle*. The project of producing another penny Liberal morning paper remains in abeyance. The half-veiled mystery as to the capitalist who came to the rescue of Mr. Moberly Bell of the *Times* is a mystery no

longer. It has been publicly announced, and I think never officially contradicted, that Lord Northcliffe has added the *Times* to the long list of journals which constitute the Harmsworth Press. The influence of the New Journalism is already apparent in the columns of the *Times*, which is now publishing a London edition containing news arriving up to 3.45 a.m. Probably it may occur to Lord Northcliffe that it is a thousand pities that the machinery at Printing House Square should lie idle all the day, except in the early hours of the morning. In that case we may look forward to seeing an evening *Times* which would not enter into competition with the *Evening News*.

A Postponed Reform.

The attempt to secure the extension of penny postage to France has failed. Lord Blyth and Mr. Hemiker Heaton, who introduced an influential deputation to Mr. Asquith, were told that it would cost £82,000 a year, that it would inevitably lead to European penny postage, which would cost £320,000 a year, and that under those circumstances the Treasury did not see its way to sanction the reduction of postage across the Channel from 2½d. to 1d. The reply was expected, but considering that every reduction of postage has always brought an increase of revenue, these figures as to the prospective loss look very foolish twelve months after the concession has been made. The time is ripe for the coming of a great postal reformer who will terminate the present anomaly of charging a penny for carrying a letter to the uttermost ends of the earth and charging 2½d. for taking it across the Channel.

The Naval Manœuvres. The British Naval Manœuvres which were carried out in the North Sea for the purpose of accustoming our sailors to the

defence of our coasts, although a natural and necessary measure of training, have reminded the Germans rather forcibly that an Anglo-German war is not regarded in London as altogether beyond the pale of possibility. The Germans, however, have no reason to complain about that, as their normal state of mind is to regard themselves as constantly in danger of being attacked by their neighbours, and the whole of their military machine is constructed with the purpose of being able to defend the Fatherland on all its frontiers. Much more serious than the Naval Manœuvres was the extraordinary declaration of Lord Cromer, to which I have referred, that old-age pensions should not be granted because the money would be required for a probable war.

A Comical
Incident.

Surely there has seldom been a more amusing illustration of the position of the British monarchy than the controversy that has arisen over the omission to invite Mr. Keir Hardie, and one or two others, to the King's Garden Party at the end of Ascot week. For some years past the King had invited Mr. Keir Hardie to his Garden Party, and Mr. Keir Hardie had scornfully, publicly, and defiantly proclaimed that he would not accept the Royal hospitality. Now, however, that he was not invited he is very much aggrieved, and the Independent Labour Party passed a solemn resolution on the subject, declaring that until Mr. Keir Hardie's name is put back on the official list of those who have to receive invitations, the names of all the other members of the Party must be struck off. The reason for making

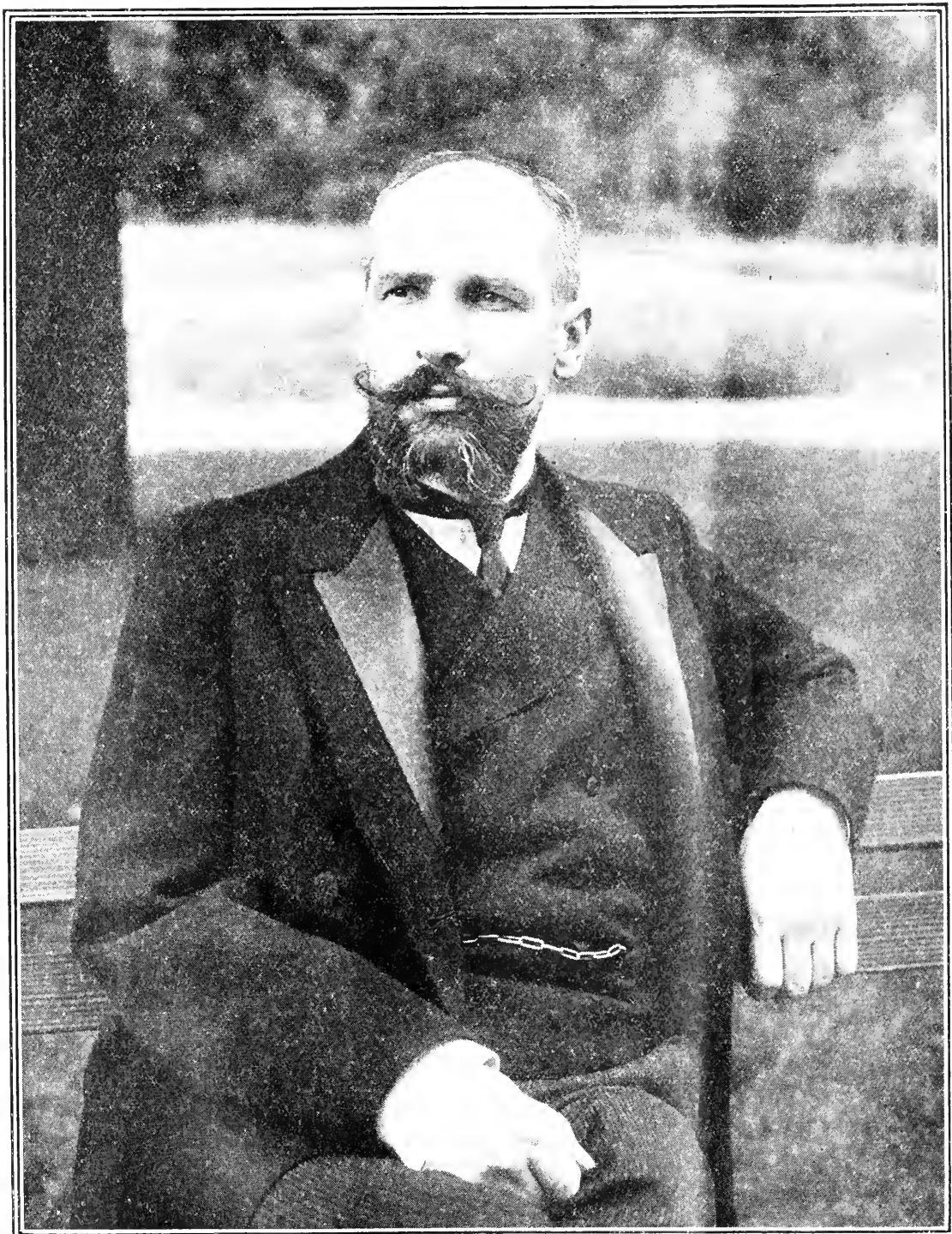
this demonstration is the suspicion that Mr. Keir Hardie was not invited to the last Garden Party because of his opposition to the visit paid by the King to Reval. Such an attempt by the Court to influence Members of Parliament in the discharge of their Parliamentary duties is naturally regarded with indignation. The King is too full of tactful good sense for anyone to believe that he personally desired Mr. Keir Hardie's exclusion from the Garden Party. But it is difficult to say which spectacle contributed most to the gaiety of nations last month—that of Lord Cromer, with his big retiring pension in his pocket, protesting against the principle of Old-Age Pensions for the poor, or of Mr. Keir Hardie, who had refused every invitation to the Royal Garden Party, being aggrieved because he was not invited this year.



Photograph by]

Final Tableau in the Pageant at Pevensey Castle.

[Sport and General Illustrations Co.]



M. STOLYPIN.
Prime Minister of Russia and Minister of the Interior

RUSSIA REVISITED: By W. T. STEAD.

I.—THE THIRD DUMA.

IT is twenty years ago since I first set foot on Russian soil. It is three years ago since my last visit. In 1888 Sir Robert Morier was endeavouring, with his fuliginous energy, to re-establish those good relations between England and Russia which, after a lapse of twenty years, have been formally proclaimed to the world by the Reval interview. As for more than thirty years I have been humbly labouring to the best of my ability to forward this recognition of the community of interest between Great Britain and Russia in Asia, I deemed the moment propitious for running over to St. Petersburg to see how things stood, to hear on the spot what men thought of the new *entente*, and, what was perhaps of more interest, to ascertain how the Duma was working, and what prospect there was of the continuance of the evolution of order, liberty, and

express started. As a result I arrived in St. Petersburg without even a handbag, and it was ten days before—after much telegraphing, fussing, and fidgeting—the luggage was extricated from the Customs House in St. Petersburg.

ONE NEW THING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Few capitals have changed less in twenty years than St. Petersburg. There is one new church—that erected in expiation of the assassination of Alexander II.—and a few imposing shops, like the Eliseeff on the Nevski Prospect, but as a whole the city has experienced nothing like the transformation which London and Berlin have undergone in the same period. The one great new feature which meets the eye of the arriving traveller is the new electric tramways which have been laid down in the leading



The Old Style—



—and the New.

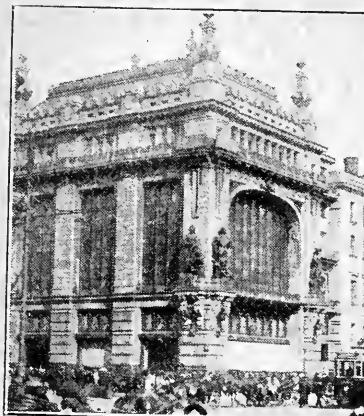
prosperity in Russia. As I was only able to spend three weeks in Russia, including in that time a hurried visit to Helsingfors, the present article must be regarded rather as a rapid series of impressions of a traveller than as a careful study of a very complex and difficult political situation.

RUSSIAN WEATHER IN JULY.

I had expected to have been roasted on my outward journey, but the weather was wet and cold, and when we crossed the Russian frontier, instead of July we might have been in the early spring. It had been raining heavily and there was quite a feeling of frost in the air when I got out to stretch my legs at Gatschina and revive memories of the time when I first alighted at that station on my visit to Alexander III. A fortnight later the weather changed and Gatschina was like an oven lit up with zigzag flashes of lightning.

The steamer from Dover to Ostend was crowded, and Gepäcktraeger No. 15, to whom I had entrusted my very portable baggage, got mixed up in the crowd and failed to deliver me my packages before the Nord

thoroughfares. The cars are single-deckers, two of them often running together, the fares varying from five copecks (1d.) for the shortest distance, to ten copecks (2d.) for the whole journey. They are a great improvement on the old horse-drawn trams, of which there are plenty still in evidence for purposes of comparison. They are painted red, with yellow facings; they go at a smart pace as a rule, and do not make long journeys, travelling backwards and forwards along their appointed routes. They are owned by the Municipality, and have been fitted up by the Westinghouse Company. Tramways are a convenience in most countries, but they are a god-send in St. Petersburg, where the pavement is "fanged with murderous stones." The only persons who have reason to regret the advent of the new mode of locomotion are the "isvostchiks." They, however, do not seem to have diminished in number, nor have they changed in the least since I first set eyes on them twenty years ago. A few motor-omnibuses have been introduced, but owing to the state of the pavements they do not attempt to emulate the speed at which they run in



The Eliseeff Building, Nevski Prospect.

up a convenient tea and reading-room in which the band plays in the afternoon. Telephone accommodation has been somewhat improved in the last three years, but there are not half-a-dozen telephones for the use of guests in the hotel, which is as long as a street, a remarkable contrast to the accommodation provided in Helsingfors hotels, in which there is a telephone in every room.

There are a few more kiosks in the streets and a great increase in the number of cafés, and one very excellent automatic restaurant has been established on the Nevski Prospect. "Penny dreadfuls," largely translated from American and English publications, swarm. A few satirical illustrated papers have come into existence since the time of the great strike, and there has been a great mortality among the papers which three years ago were engaged in fanning the revolutionary movement. The *Novoe Vremya* still occupies its pre-eminent position. M. Miliukoff is editing the *Retch*, which did not exist in 1905. The *Russ*, which in that year was one of the leading Russian papers, came to an untimely end a day or two before my arrival, owing to financial difficulties. The *Slovo* is now a Constitutional Democratic paper, and the *Birjevaya Viedomosti* seems to have the largest circulation of any of the evening papers. Prince Uchtonsky continues to publish his *St. Petersburg Viedomosti*, but his other paper has been discontinued. The *Rossia* is regarded as Governmental. The illustrated weekly paper *Neva* continues to fulfil its useful function of combining the publication of a popular illustrated weekly with the distribution in cheap form of the best novels of the world, Russian and translations.

A new feature in the streets is the presence of newspaper girls wearing a neat uniform, who sell their papers at the street corners; also, on the Nevski, there are street sellers offering very excellent portrait albums of the heroes of the recent troublous period in Russian history, and of the officers who took part in the Russo-Japanese war.

London. Russia still waits for the appearance of the hansom-cab.

HOTELS AND NEWSPAPERS.

There are fewer improvements in hotels in St. Petersburg than in any great city which I have visited. The Hotel d'Europe, which still occupies the pride of place, has remodelled its entrance hall, and has fitted

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS: CENSOR V. POLICE.

I heard a good deal as to the extent to which the Russian Press had been invaded by pornography. The popular explanation was that the young Russian, being debarred from all prospect of political excitement, has sought refuge in eroticism. When I was here three years ago it was stated that a project of law securing the liberty of the Press had been prepared, abolishing the censorship, and placing Russia on a level with other civilised countries with regard to the use of the printing-press. For a short time after the manifesto of October 17/30th, not only was the censor abolished, but unlimited license ran riot, with the inevitable result. One comic newspaper published a cartoon representing the Empress and the mistresses of two Grand Dukes as the three Graces. This proved too much for the Minister of the Interior, Durnovo, who promptly suppressed the newspaper. From that time the Press has been living under a police régime which causes the unfortunate editors and publishers to sigh for a restoration of the old censorship. In old times the decision of the censor was often arbitrary and stupid enough, in all conscience, but when you had run the gauntlet of the censor and had omitted or altered any passages to which he took exception, you could publish without fear of further trouble. To-day there is no censor. Everyone publishes at his own risk, not knowing what may be before him. The result is that the police may either suppress his book or his newspaper, or impose upon him a fine amounting to anything from Rs.1,000 to Rs.3,000. The publication of Tolstoy's "Government by Murder" passed unchallenged in St. Petersburg, but in Moscow its publisher was fined 3,000 roubles, so that the Press in Russia has escaped from the frying-pan of the censorship into the fire of absolutely unlimited police despotism. The censorship is still retained for theatres.

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

The week I arrived in St. Petersburg a great scandal was occasioned by the appearance at the New Theatre of a *danscuse* with an



Lady Reporters in the Duma.

Irish name, but of German extraction, who attracted a crowded house by appearing in classic poses in a state of nature, entertaining the audience by dances in a costume which was even more rudimentary than that of Miss Maud Allan. This, however, proved too much for the authorities, and the performance was not repeated.

The Narodniy Dom (People's Palace) continues to supply a democratic Earl's Court tea and winter-garden and summer resort, for which the admission is a trifle over twopence. At the variety show in the Narodniy Dom, the night I visited it, the chief attractions were acrobats, juggling feats, and some marvellous balancing was shown by a troupe of three trick cyclists. There was nothing in the entertainment to which anyone could have taken any exception. At the Zoological Gardens there was an operetta with a ballet representing military scenes from our Indian Empire, and in the Concert Hall selections were given from various Italian operas. At the Aquarium the chief attraction consisted of a troupe of performing animals, with a very modified version of a bull fight, in which nobody did anyone any harm, and the bulls were much the most statuesque feature of the entertainment. In outdoor pursuits football is coming into favour, although here it is played in midsummer, and the most popular matches attract 2,500 to 3,000 persons.

Everywhere there is great complaint as to the general rise in the prices of provisions. "Since the revolution everything is dearer" is the universal complaint. The increase in the price of bread and meat is estimated at from 25 to 50 per cent., and there has been no corresponding increase in salaries, although in some cases the workmen receive more.

An exhibition is being held in St. Petersburg of architecture and building materials. The old attractions, the Hermitage, Alexander II. Museum, the Winter Palace, Peter the Great's Hut, St. Isaac's Cathedral, the Peter and Paul Fortress, and the new church erected on the spot of the assassination of

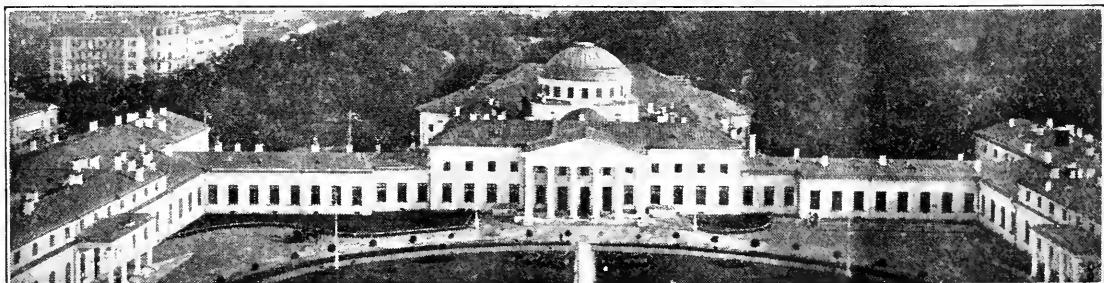
Alexander II., continue to constitute the whole of St. Petersburg for the tourist. There is a new restaurant, "Le Restaurant des Ambassadeurs," established on the Islands, and to which some friends invited me to dine one day. It is pleasantly situated, close to the water, and promises to be a very popular resort. The drive round the Islands was pleasing, but they were not very thronged, as most people were out of town. Nearly everybody would have been out of town had it not been that the Duma had still a week to sit, and its members and those of the Council of the Empire had perforce to continue in St. Petersburg.

I.—THE DUMA.

The Duma is the one great thing which has come into existence since my last visit, and it was with feelings of lively interest that I made my way to the Tauride Palace in which the three Dumas have held their sittings. The Tauride Palace seems to lie an immense distance from the heart of St. Petersburg, and when one is driven over the cobble-paved streets it seems almost as if Westminster Palace had been shifted to Shepherd's Bush. Some Members approved of the location, which practically places them in a kind of Patmos far from all distractions such as those which abound on the Terrace at Westminster. The social side of the Duma, like much else, awaits development. The cuisine is spoken very ill of by those who are compelled to eat on the premises, and as a consequence the buffet is not much frequented. The Duma differs from any other Parliament House I have visited in two particulars, both of which add to the picturesqueness of the Assembly. The first is the presence of girl stenographers in bright-coloured blouses, sitting in the House taking the official reports side by side with their male *confrères*. The other is the presence of many long-haired, long-robed priests, of whom there are about fifty, including one Bishop, in the present Duma. The men and women sit side by side in



Outside the Gates of the Russian Parliament.



The Tauride Palace, in which the Duma Meets.

the Strangers' Gallery, the example of the British House of Commons being regarded as too barbarous for imitation by its latest offspring.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE.

Most of the speeches are delivered from the Tribune. Every Member—of whom there are 442—has a desk, and, as will be seen from the accompanying plan, the House is arranged in a half amphitheatre fashion. Its acoustic properties are not very good. When I was there the buzz of conversation of the Members in the Lobbies was such as to necessitate repeated ringing of the President's bell. Members are not supposed to read their speeches, but there is considerable license allowed in the way of use of notes. There is no limitation to the length of speeches, but the closure can be moved by one-third on the motion of the Members of the House, without

the necessity of securing the President's assent. The late Mr. Joseph Biggar established a record for interminable speech in the House of Commons, but he has a rival in Mr. Petrunkevitch, a Member of the Right, who on one occasion insisted upon addressing the Duma upon the Budget of the Minister of Fine Arts to the interminable length of five hours. As Mr. Petrunkevitch, unlike Mr. Biggar, is a very voluble and rapid speaker, it is calculated that he spoke about 60,000 words. Russian words are much longer in the average than English, and a verbatim report of his speech would have occupied 120 pages in the official records. The vote of the House is taken in several ways, either by rising or remaining seated, or by passing into Lobbies, by roll-call or by balls.

THE THREE DUMAS.

The following table shows the changes in the



M. Khomrakoff.
President of the Duma



Baron Meyendorff.
Vice-President of the Duma.



M. Goutchkoff.
Leader of Octobrists.

strength and in the nomenclature of parties in the first, second and third Dumas :—

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
RADICAL GROUPS	289	306	115
Constitutional Democrats ...	161	92	54
Labour and Peasants' Union...	97	101	13
Social Democrats	17	65	20
Social Revolutionaries ...	—	34	—
Popular Socialists ...	—	14	—
Progressives and peaceful Reformers ...	—	—	28
Democratic Reformers ...	14	—	—
CENTRE AND RIGHT	31	54	273
Octobrists	17	32	153
Right Moderate ...	—	—	70
Right	14	22	50
VARIOUS GROUPS	70	95	52
Nationalists ...	—	—	26
Polish Union ...	32	47	11
Cossacks ...	—	17	—
Little Russian	27	—	—
Lettis ...	6	—	7
Esthonians ...	5	—	—
Mussulmans ...	—	31	8
NO PARTY	109	50	2
So described ...	67	50	2
Not described at all ...	42	—	—
	498	505	442

BY-ELECTIONS AND

VACANCIES.

Since the Duma met eight or nine Members have died, but no by-elections have been held to fill the vacancies. Only one Member has been expelled, or rather his election was declared invalid owing to his having been previously convicted of high treason. If anyone in England should be disposed to regard this as an unfair interference with the liberty of constituencies to elect whom they please, I may mention that the high treason of which this Member was convicted was that of selling plans of Russian fortresses to the English Government; and lest this should excite any sympathy for him in England, it should be added that he also swindled us, for the plans were bogus. One or two Members have been suspended for refusing to obey the Chair,

but the popular idea, which found expression in a recent Italian cartoon, that most, or indeed any, of the members of the Duma have been sent to prison, is a mistake.

Ministers occupy raised seats to the right of the Chair. They are not by any means always in attendance, but come when it is necessary to defend the policies of their departments.

FEATURES OF THE LATE SESSION.

Among the great speeches which were delivered last session was M. Stolypin's attempt to reconcile the Duma to the omission of any reference to the Constitution in the speech from the Throne. M. Stolypin is a very polished and incisive speaker, and a Russian friend assures me that he speaks as well as Mr. Gladstone in many respects, and better in one, in so far that he never repeats himself. Another famous speech of the last session was M. Isvolsky's exposition of Russian policy in foreign affairs, in some respects an epoch-making speech. It was much resented by the reactionaries on the ground that it

established an entirely new precedent, the foreign policy of Russia having never before been expounded to a popular audience. M. Isvolsky, however, had every reason to be satisfied with the effect of his new departure. His speech produced an excellent effect both at home and abroad, and constitutes a milestone in the slow and often interrupted march of Russia towards a system of representative government.

THE CASE OF THE GRAND DUKES.

A speech, the echoes of which are still reverberating in the political atmosphere, was that in which M. Goutch-koff, the leader of the Octobrists, scandalised all the proprieties by publicly complaining of the system by which Grand Dukes were allowed to hold positions incompatible with the efficiency of the



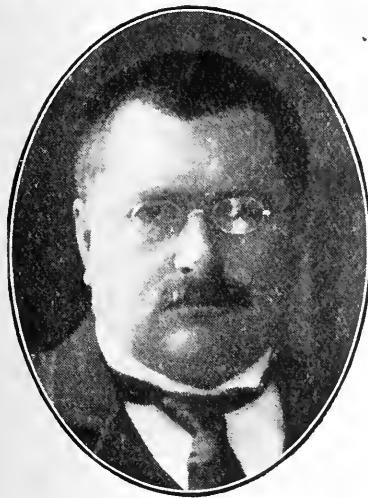
M. Miliukoff and W. T. Stead at the door of the Duma.

public service. The popular superstition that Grand Dukes play a great political rôle in Russia is one of the most inveterate illusions which it seems impossible to dispel. What M. Goutchkoff complained of was, not that they exercise political influence, but that in administrative posts a Grand Duke is allowed to hold the position of Director of a Department and at the same time to be the Inspector of its efficiency. When the Duma makes inquiries into the faults of the Administration it has often been pulled up short by finding the subordinate officials covered by the signature of a Grand Duke. The Grand Duke, of course, has no personal knowledge of the affair, but in his official capacity his name covers the misdeeds of his subordinates. M. Goutchkoff formulated with great energy the principle that irresponsible persons should never be placed in responsible positions. The

equally significant in its way—was the protest which the Octobrists' majority made against the speeches delivered by M. Miliukoff in America. Rightly or wrongly, M. Miliukoff was believed to have held up Russia and Russians to ridicule and contempt before his American audiences. When he returned it was decided to make a silent but significant protest against this conduct on the part of the Leader of the Cadets. The moment he appeared on the Tribune to address the Duma, all the members of the Right got up and silently filed out of the House, the sitting being interrupted for some time by this unprecedented incident. The same protest was repeated a second time, after which M. Miliukoff was allowed to speak without further demonstrations.

THE CONTROL OF FINANCE.

In the history of the Third Duma nothing was



Count Bobrinsky.
A Leader of the Right.



M. Roditcheff.



M. Bulat.
Labour Member.

speech is said to have given considerable offence in exalted quarters, and it is true that he introduced the name of a Grand Duke against whom no charge can possibly be brought. But it is probable that the justice of his criticism will be recognised by the Tsar. It cannot be to the interest of the autocracy to have relatives of the Autocrat placed in positions where the authority which they derive from their relationship can be invoked to cover the shortcomings of those whose faults detract from the efficiency of the Imperial service.

SCENES OF THE SESSION.

There were two great scenes in the Duma—one when Roditcheff of Twer, a man of great oratorical powers and fervour, was so carried away by the exuberance of his own eloquence as to speak of the hangman's rope as "the necktie of M. Stolypin." Another scene—not so violent in its character, but

more significant than the reduction of one of the estimates submitted by the Ministry by one rouble. According to the law the Emperor ought not to sanction appropriations for certain services of the State until they have been approved by the Duma. Inadvertently, ten days before the Duma met, some estimates, amounting to £16,000,000, relating to one of the Departments of State, had been submitted to the Emperor and by him approved. When the matter was brought before the Duma, Count Bobrinsky, a Member of the Right, called attention to this irregularity, and after a debate, in which some maintained that it would be equivalent to a vote of censure on the Emperor to reduce the estimate, the sum of one rouble was struck off, and a lesson given in constitutionalism which was worth many roubles.

WOMEN IN ST. PETERSBURG UNIVERSITY.

Another occasion on which the Duma came into collision with the Ministry was on the subject of the policy of M. Schwartz, Minister of Education. During the revolutionary period the University of St. Petersburg, in the exercise of its autonomy, opened its doors to women students, some two thousand of whom were admitted to attend its classes preparatory to taking their degrees. Of these two thousand it is estimated that not more than two hundred were really serious students. The accommodation of the University is hardly adequate for the male students, and as the presence of the women is contrary to law, M. Schwartz announced his intention of turning them out. Against this the Duma protested, on the ground that the girl students who

ment. The vote against the building of the ironclads was carried by a large majority. The Council of the Empire, however, voted in favour of the construction. As the two Houses have equal rights in matters of finance, the Government fell back upon the provision of the Constitution by which when the two bodies of Legislature differ as to any vote, they can continue the last legal vote for another year. Upon this a fine constitutional point arose. The last vote for naval construction was the Budget of 1906, which set apart £4,000,000, not for naval construction in general, but for the construction of a number of ships of a specified class. It is argued in the Duma that these £4,000,000 can only be applied for those specific ships for which provision was made in 1906, and that it is an unwarrantable stretching of the prerogative to



M. Tschelischoff.
Temperance Reformer.



M. Kovalevsky.



Bishop Evlogi.
Who is an M.P.

had been admitted to the University, and who had for two years attended its classes, should be allowed to finish their studies, even if the doors were to be barred against girl students in the future.

THE DUMA AND THE FLEET.

The third subject upon which the collision between the Government and the Duma was much more strongly marked, was as to the proposal to build four monster ironclads—*Dreadnoughts*, as they are called—for the purpose of protecting Cronstadt and St. Petersburg from the attack of a hostile fleet. The Duma, smarting under the memory of the collapse of the Russian navy in the Japanese war, protested against beginning the construction of these ironclads until the Navy Department had been radically reformed. This, however, is a matter which belongs, by the Constitution, to the prerogative of the Govern-

interpret the Constitution as justifying an appropriation of £4,000,000 this year for the construction of other ships which were not dreamed of in 1906. I talked with one Member of the Council of the Empire, a Cadet, who had nevertheless voted in favour of the construction of the ships. He said that he had been convinced it was necessary to build the ships by the representations made by naval officers as to the ability of the German fleet to lie outside Cronstadt and shell St. Petersburg. These naval officers maintained that within a fortnight of the declaration of war the Germans would be in occupation of St. Petersburg, and as the capital is not only the centre of the mobilisation of the Russian army, but also the great arsenal and place for manufacture of war materials, the head of the Russian Empire would be cut off at the very moment when the army would be called



The Tsar Reviews his Troops.

upon to fight for life and death on the Polish frontier. This remark was interesting to me as indicating the uneasiness prevailing in some Russian minds as to the future of the relations with their great neighbour on the East. M. Witte, who disapproved of building the ironclads, did so not on the ground selected by the Octobrists for their attack on the estimates, but because he did not think Russia had money enough to spare to justify her embarking upon the building of four *Dreadnoughts* all at once. An additional reason, which does not appear to have found much expression in the debates, is the fact that, long before these *Dreadnoughts* will be ready for launching, new types will have been perfected in England and Germany which will render the four monsters obsolete. The argument as to the possibility of the airship rendering all such naval armaments a waste of money does not seem as yet to have dawned upon the Russian mind.

OTHER QUESTIONS.

The Duma passed a resolution lamenting the continuance of the practice of Administrative exile, but without definitely proposing a vote of censure on the subject.

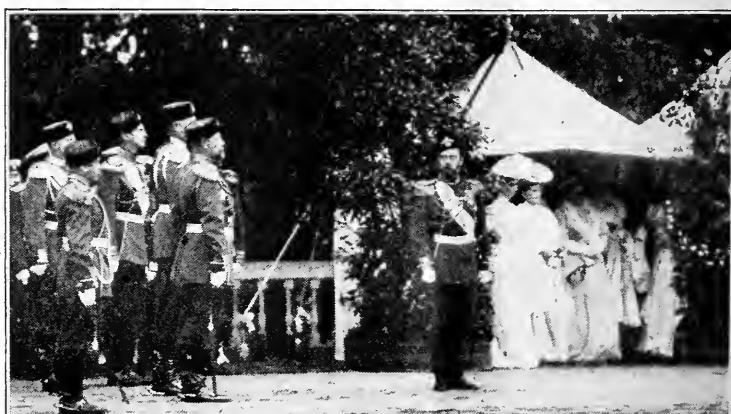
The proposal to spend many millions in the building of the Amur railway was much criticised, but was not defeated. The impression very widely prevailed that much better use could be made of the money in building schools than in constructing a railway in the Far East. The question of education was repeatedly touched upon. The Cadets wanted an extra vote of £3,000,000; the Octobrists contented themselves with asking for £600,000; but even this modest demand was regarded as imposing an intolerable drain upon the resources at the disposition of the Ministry. The question will come up again next session.

During the first months of this session the Duma did not seem to do much, as a great deal of purely formal business had to be transacted, but in the latter months the Members worked very hard, so hard, indeed, that they were all fagged out when the time for prorogation arrived.

The Duma meets every morning at eleven o'clock and sits, with a short adjournment for lunch, until six, but very often the sittings are prolonged to eleven and twelve o'clock at night. One of the Presidents of the Committees told me that he spent on an average from twelve to thirteen hours a day in the Tauride Palace.

THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

The Members of the Duma are paid. The allowance had been fixed at ten roubles a sitting. Last session, however, the law was altered to give every Member of the Duma £420 a year. The Members of the Council of the Empire receive £600 a year, a fact which rendered it rather difficult to take seriously the objections of some economists in that assembly to the proposed increase in the salaries of the Members of the Duma. Considering the cost of living in St. Petersburg and the responsibility of the Members of the Duma, it can hardly be said that £420 per year is too much; but to the peasant Members such a large sum appears wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. A peasant who was talking to a friend of mine said that they sent their Deputies to the Duma in order to secure them the land. If they had done so they would have had no objection to their receiving their salary, but now that the Duma had done nothing to procure land for the peasants, they intended to



The Tsar Receives his Guests.

insist that their Deputies should divide the money with their constituents. This is a phase which has probably never before arisen in connection with the payment of Members in other countries.

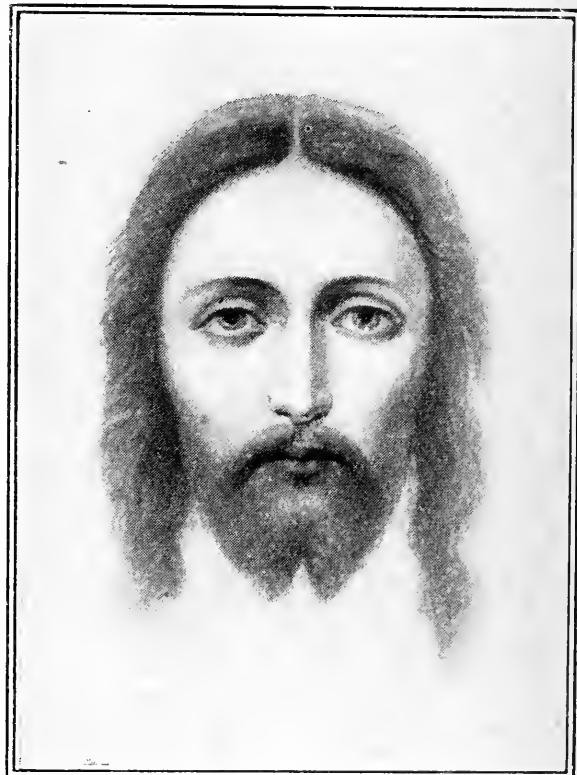
THE LAND' QUESTION.

The great work of next session will be an attempt to settle the land question. As Russia is primarily a great farm, the agrarian question takes precedence of everything else. The Government is committed very strongly to the principle of the abolition of communal ownership. It is a curious paradox that while in the West the socialistic movement seems to be gaining in every country, not excepting our own, the one country in Europe in which a socialistic principle has been in practical operation is preparing to abolish the system of communal ownership. The reason for this is very simple. The system has been proved by experience to be economically inefficient. The peasant who is liable to have his well-cultivated plot transferred by lot to a shiftless neighbour naturally does not work as hard on his land as he would if it was his own freehold, or, as the Russian phrase puts it, it was his for eternity. It is estimated that if the magic of personal property was applied to all the land at present held by the commune in Russia, the value of its agricultural produce would be at least quadrupled. It can easily be imagined, however, that a proposal so drastic as that of converting communal into personal ownership meets with great opposition, and the debates next session may be looked forward to with great interest. It is the view of the Government that communal ownership not only produces bad economical results, but that it renders impossible the development of any sound notions as to the sanctity of private property and leads to the development of anarchical ideas. Russia is so vast, however, and the conditions of its various provinces differ so widely, that whatever change is made will require years to carry out.

THE LAND PURCHASE SCHEME.

The process of conversion is going on at present, however, through the agency of the Land Bank. Large quantities of Government land and of many estates belonging to the Imperial appanages have been transferred to this institution, and many private landowners have sold their land. About 25,000,000 acres are said to be at present at the disposition of the Government. In every district an official called a Liquidator is appointed. He is usually a man familiar with the agricultural conditions of the district, and he has a block of land—from 6,000 to 12,000 acres—placed at his disposal to parcel out and re-sell to the peasants. The whole of the purchase-money is advanced to them, on which they pay a sinking fund and 4½ per cent. a year. In Samara, where the earth is black, the process is going on steadily. The average price of land varies from 50s. to £7 per acre. The holdings are sold in lots of about forty acres. Provision is also made for the trans-

ferring to the peasants of the land which they are at present cultivating under the communal tenure so as to give them a freehold title to the soil. It is objected that the reforms in process of execution operate chiefly to the advantage of the better-to-do peasants, and there is considerable probability that many of the poorer peasants will be converted into labourers who work the farms of the small landlords which the system will create, while others will emigrate. Talking to a landowner in the province of Samara who has just revisited his estates after an absence of five years, he said he was very pleasantly



From a St. Petersburg Icon.

impressed by the evidence of improvement he found on every side. Thanks to the enterprise of the Zemstvos, all the peasants on his estates were now provided with iron ploughs, and in one village he was astonished to find an American haymaking machine. In the villages themselves there was evidence of improved culture. Flower-pots were found in many of the windows, while others had introduced curtains, before unknown. Sanitary conditions still remain as primitive as before. My friend was very hopeful of improvement in the state of agriculture consequent upon the introduction of a kind of grass which is sown with the wheat, and which produces crops afterwards for six years without further cultivation. The



The Future Tsar.

three-course system of agriculture generally prevails, by which one-third of the farm is lying fallow. By the introduction of this grass the farm is divided into four portions, so that only one-fourth lies fallow. If this becomes general it would add many millions to the annual income of

the centre of attraction at both the Reval interviews. M. Fallières gave him a toy railway with which he was much delighted. Although only four years old he is very fond of listening to the conversation of his elders. A shrewd child, he noticed and commented in amazement upon the fact that

the French President wore no uniform, which struck the child, who lives in the midst of uniformed men, as something quite abnormal. A curious prophecy from a psychic source reached me in England on my return from Russia. It runs thus:—"The present Tsarevitch will be a great ruler, uniting the qualities of Alexander II. with the despotism of Peter, and in turn submitting to be ruled by a woman. Russia's star has only begun to faintly dawn. The Kingdom of the Slav—the crowned democracy of all Asia—will be brilliant in mid-heaven when the greatest Empire of this present day has vanished and is forgotten."

produce. There is general testimony to the effect that the peasants have come to the conclusion that, notwithstanding all the promises of the revolution, they are not going to be presented with the lands of their landlords as a gift, and therefore the process of acquiring them by purchase is coming into favour. An additional stimulus to acting in this way is offered by the migration from less fertile regions of Little Russians, who buy up greedily lands under the very noses of the peasants who are at present cultivating them.

The little lad who is heir to the Russian throne was



Peter the Great.



The Present Tsar



CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ousels as ither see us."—BURNS.



By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."

More "Confiscation."

PUBLIC-SPRITED BREWER: "Pity you're not taking up this Daylight Saving Bill, Mr. Asquith. Splendid thing for the people's health."

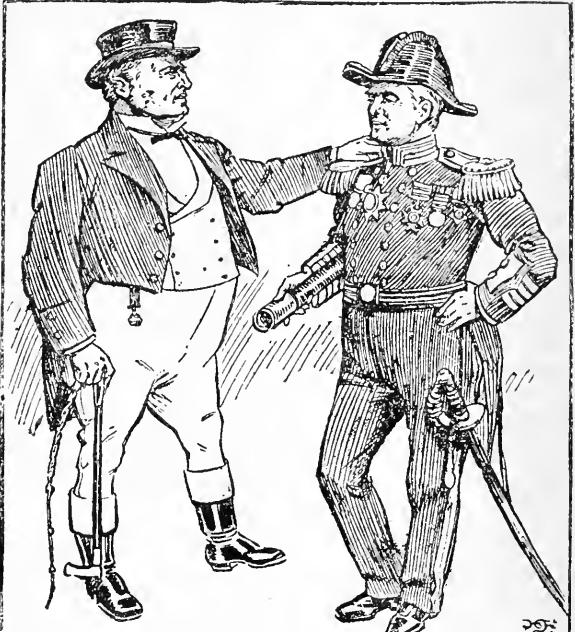
PRIME MINISTER: "Ah! But think of all the poor widows and orphans who've invested their savings in electric light and gas companies!"



Westminster Gazette.]

The Man with the Hawk.

The falconer doubteth if it be safe to fly his hawk.



[July 7th.

JOHN BULL (to Lord Charles Beresford): "I have a great admiration for your services, but if you can agree neither with the man above you nor with the man below you, your usefulness seems to be at an end, and I am afraid we shall have to say 'Good-bye.'

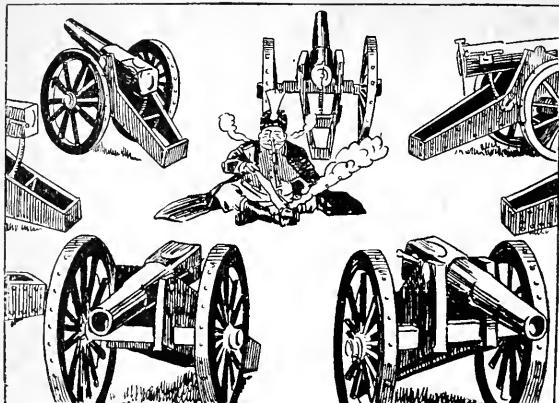


Le Rire.]

The Shah and His Parliament.

"And now you have my permission to re-assemble!"

[Paris.



Ulk.]

In Persia.

Only a fool would say that this noble Shah did not understand the value of a Constitution.

[Berlin.]



[By permission of the proprietors of "Punch."]

The Open-Minded Sentry.

LORD ROSEBERRY: "Pass, friend. All's far from well!"

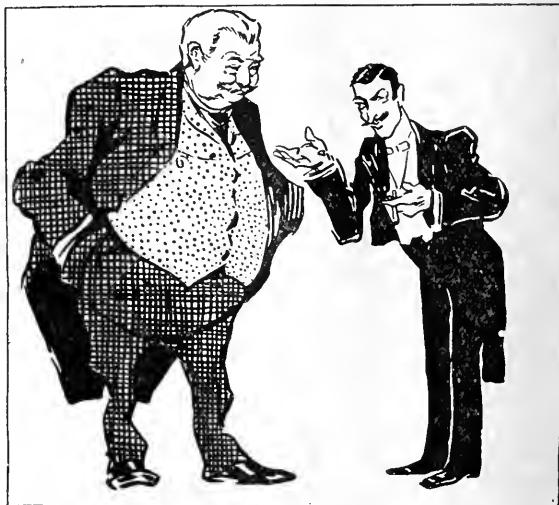


Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.]

Mr. Haldane's Standing Army.

King Edward is much dismayed (according to the German caricaturist) at finding the Standing Army flat on its back!



Pasquino.]

[Turin.]

Taft the Great.

"In Europe men as fat as Taft are not put into office."
"No; in Italy they grow fat afterwards!"



Humoristische Blätter.]

[Vienna.]

European Zoology.

When the British lion and the Russian bear are friends, what sheep can expect peace?



Ulk.]

[Berlin.]

An Exaggerated German View.

EDWARD VII.: "My dear President, I think the tie between us can be drawn a little tighter."



Pasquino.]

One for Germany.

THE KAISER : "England may mobilise her fleet, but we shall launch our airships!"

Turin.



[Zurich.]

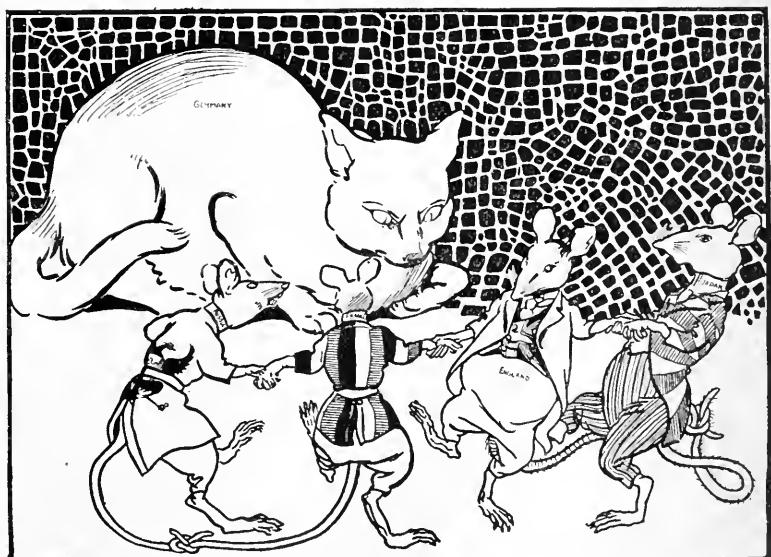
WILLIAM OF GERMANY well pleased—aside : "There is a plum on that tree that they'd all be very glad to get."



Morning Leader.]

JOHN BULL : "Go away. Can't you see I'm busy?"

[The House of Commons rejected by 250 votes to 34 Captain Kincaid Smith's bill for compulsory military training.]



Tokyo Puck.]

The Lost Moustache.

German papers (says the Japanese caricaturist) report that the Kaiser burnt his moustache while lighting a cigar. The Imperial moustache has lost its prestige and His Majesty is deeply aggrieved.



Nebelspaltver.]

Encircling Germany.

THE NEW TRIPOLICE: "That's it. Now we can shorten the thing."

[Zurich.



[Stuttgart.

Why not in the Stadium?

A little while ago statistics were published of the number of kilometres the various Sovereigns had travelled by rail in their lives. Would it not be much better if the Potentates would expend their energies together on a racecourse? It would cause much amusement, and one would at least have something for one's money.



Lepraeann.]

The Parliamentary Barber.

BARBER (Mr Asquith) to Home Rule customer: "Come inside, sir; plenty of room. Take the back seat until I'm finished with these gentlemen, and I'll attend to your little boy. That is, if the House is not closed before I'm ready."

[Dublin.



Hindi Punch.]

Consolation!

HIND: "Ah me! Cruel, unkind Fate! To make such measures a necessity!"

LEGISLATURE: "Desperate diseases require desperate remedies! The healthy need not fear!"



[Nebelspaltung.]

Roosevelt's Successor.

Mr. Taft (as Faust) handing his heart for ever to America to keep. Mephisto (the President) observes that folk never pay any attention to the Devil unless they get into his grip.



[Zuich.]

[Berlin.]

The New Hat for the United States of Europe.

This is how William of Germany dreams of it. Note the side ornamentation.



[New York Herald.]

"If you can smooth out this road, William. I can rest easy."

How He Looks to Uncle Sam.



[Harper's Weekly.]

UNCLE SAM: "Bill, you'd look so much better in your own clothes."

The Dover Pageant.

A PAGEANT OF KINGS AND QUEENS.

Let us be glad for the splendour and strength of Kings,
The lords of armies, the doers of doughty things !

Let us be glad for the labours of lowly men,
The tillers of earth, the tanners of field and fen.

Let us now look, and ponder upon these things,
The travail of lowly men, and the pomp of Kings !

—(Dover Pageant, Narrative Chorus,
by JAMES RHOADES).

A LADY who has seen both the Winchester and Dover pageants sends me her impressions.

She says:—Both pageants were magnificent, both dealt to a great extent with the same historical material, and their wonderful colouring will always be remembered by those who saw them. Yet I felt more strongly the difference between them than their similarity. The Winchester Pageant was to the Dover Pageant as the Norman arch is to the Gothic. One conveys very forcibly and dramatically the power and reserve force in the English people. The other, although perhaps more beautiful and graceful, does not make the heart throb with the same sense of the massive strength of old England.

Through Dover, the gate of England, must have passed at one time or other all England's Sovereigns. Certain of these Sovereigns, however, are more particularly connected with the history of the old Cinque Ports; King Arthur, perhaps of all the stately figures who appeared the most stately, the most dignified, the most imposing, the one that lingers longest in the memory; William of Normandy, who appears at a period of his history when he did not stand in need of Henry V.'s famous advice to Falstaff,

Make less thy body; know the grave
Doth gape for thee thrice wider
than for other men;

John, "this crown-purloiner,
this detested John," cer-

tainly one of the best-played parts, as it was certainly the most ungrateful; Edward I., with his Queen (the Earl and Countess of Guildford), two stately figures, the Queen resplendent in shining cloth of gold; King Henry V., an ideal Henry V., who woos Katharine of France in words taken direct, with compression, from Shakespeare's play; King Henry VIII., with Katharine of Arragon—an ideal Henry VIII., burly, yet impressive and magnificent in the exceptionally picturesque dress of his time, silk stockings, furred doublet, plumed hat; and finally

Charles I., who receives Henrietta Maria. Henrietta is a surprise, inasmuch as many people surely have a notion that she was distinctly fair, and base that notion on a most famous portrait of her in the National Gallery, whereas in the pageant she is pale, with coal-black hair, and small, something rather near to insignificant-looking.

And besides this goodly array of English Sovereigns, there pass before Henrietta Maria a procession of those Princesses of France who wore the Crown of England, each attended by two pages and two ladies. All these French-English Sovereigns bow in their turn before Henrietta Maria—a striking, colour-resplendent scene, in which, as on one or two other occasions in the Dover Pageant, that most gorgeous of all shades, the scarlet-orange blend of a certain kind of nasturtium, is used for a long royal cloak, and with the greatest possible effect, though it is a colour almost too brilliant to gaze upon. Of all the French Queens, St. Eleanor, Queen of Henry III., who wore this colour, was the stateliest.

And besides all these Sovereigns there appear Charles VI. of France and Queen Isabel, with Katharine, afterwards Henry V.'s



Photograph by

King Arthur in Episode I.

Lambert Weston and Son.

Queen; and the Emperor Charles V. of the Holy Roman Empire.

In such a pageant there is so very much to see, so many beautiful dresses, so many colour-effects, upon which immense time and thought have been expended, with the result, I think, that they surpassed in brilliance and excellence those at any rate of either Sherborne or Warwick; so much, in short, to see and take in, and in so short a time—three hours and a half—that the pageant should really be witnessed at least twice. For instance, it continually happens that one wants two, if not three, pairs of eyes. In Episode III. one must follow the course of the pageant closely; yet one would like also to watch an absurd wedding going on in dumb show in the dis-

part of the cheeks, and a protective piece coming down over the nose and even over the mouth. One had to remind one's self that, after all, it was not the Conqueror standing there—not really.

I have referred to the colour-effects of the Dover Pageant as being exceptionally fine, a fact which was most apparent when the characters were all massed for the final march round. Purple was used with great effect, and a kind of pale lavender-grey over purple, supposed to be the mourning dress of the women who came to weep for Sir Gawayne; and scarlet, as in other pageants, was used freely and showed up well against the green of the grass and of the elm trees. Sometimes most daring combinations of colour were tried, as when a Mayor of Dover enters in his scarlet furred



Photograph by,

Lambert Weston and Son.

King Henry V. and the Princess Katharine of France. (Episode V.)

tance, with maimed rights, for England is under an interdict because of King John's quarrel with the Pope.

No single character outshone all others at Dover in the way Queen Elizabeth outshone all others at Warwick. Perhaps the most impressive figures, after King Arthur in his armour, were Henry V., Henry VIII., and Hubert de Burgh—a burly individual in armour, who played excellently, and whose words were perfectly heard. King John realised to a nicety the conception of him gained from pictures in the history books; and probably his was the part requiring most real acting. So realistic was the pageant at times that it was difficult not to feel annoyed by the armour, which almost entirely prevented anyone's seeing the face of the Conqueror, who wore chain armour over the forehead and covering the ears and

robes, with chain of office, and his wife beside him is in bright rose-pink stiff silk. Yet on the green grass, in the sunlight, it was not only bearable but beautiful, as indeed was the whole pageant from beginning to end.

The site is not as good as that of Sherborne; and it is too small for so many characters. The stately dance before Henry VIII. does not compare, either in the dresses or their colours, with that at Warwick before Queen Elizabeth; nor did the morris dancing by children in white set off with blue, yellow, or green, come up to the morris dancing by young men and maidens in scarlet and Lincoln green at Sherborne. But take the pageant as a whole, it is not a disappointment, which is saying much when it is remembered what Mr. Parker's earlier pageants were.

Interviews on Topics of the Month.

98.—THE SALVATION ARMY IN RUSSIA.

MANY years ago, when the famous Russian painter, Verestschagin, was exhibiting his pictures in London, he paid a visit to the Salvation Army Hall in Oxford Circus. Verestschagin was a Freethinker in religion, but he was a man who was Russian to his finger-tips, and keenly sympathetic with the common people. After his visit I found him in a state of great enthusiasm about the Salvation Army. He said, "I have been at the Hall, and I have seen the kind of religious service that exactly suits the Russian peasant. It is simple, homely, friendly, sociable, plenty of music, no formality, everyone on equality, each one free to sing and pray as he chooses, and the whole company together as jolly as if they were tea-drinking in a traktir. I have never seen any other religion which so exactly suits our moujiks. If ever that is allowed to come into Russia it will pass over the country like a prairie fire, but that is one reason why they will never let it come."

ROMAN CATHOLIC PROPAGANDA.

That was in the old days, when the shadow of Pobedonostzeff lay black over the land. Much has changed since then; religious liberty has been solemnly proclaimed, and even the Procurator of the Holy Synod, a modern man, cultivated and intelligent, would disdain to insist that the historic Greek Orthodox Church of Russia was such a feeble plant as to need to be artificially protected by the exclusion of competitors. So frankly has this been recognised, that no obstacle is placed in the way of Roman Catholic propaganda in the Southern Provinces, where, according to the stories told by the Orthodox, Roman missionaries are much more remarkable for their zeal than for their scrupulosity. One story which I heard in St. Petersburg so strikingly illustrates the methods of propagandism resorted to, and the simplicity of the peasants among whom these propagandists work, that it is worth while telling it here.

HAD THE TSAR BECOME A ROMAN CATHOLIC?

Some peasants in the neighbourhood of the Polish frontier came in great dismay to an excellent abbess, the abbess of a Greek Orthodox convent, telling her that the Roman priests had announced that the Tsar had become a Roman Catholic, and that all the peasants who did not follow his example would be killed. It was in vain she ridiculed their fears; the men were in genuine distress, and so serious was their alarm that she took a party of peasants all the way to St. Petersburg, in order that they might see the Tsar and ascertain themselves the baselessness of their fears. Unfortunately, when they arrived at St. Petersburg their interview with Bulighin, the Prime Minister, confirmed their misgivings. It was Easter-

time, and the peasants saluted the Minister with the invariable formula, "Christ is risen," to which M. Bulighin, had he had his wits about him, would have replied, "He is risen indeed." Unfortunately, he made no reply, and the peasants were convinced that the Roman priests had told them the truth, and that the Tsar's Prime Minister had indeed forsaken the Orthodox faith. The abbess, a woman of great character, one of the saints of modern Russia, at whose convent the Emperor and Empress had stayed as guests, was now more than ever determined that they should see the Emperor. She took them down with her to Peterhof. The Chamberlain was aghast. It was impossible, he declared, to take such a deputation into the Imperial presence. Nothing daunted, the abbess, who was immediately received by the Emperor and Empress, told her story, and the Tsar consented to receive them, much to the dismay and even resentment of the Chamberlain.

HOW THE PEASANTS WERE REASSURED.

When the peasants were ushered into the Imperial presence they exclaimed with one voice, "Christ is risen," and the Tsar instinctively made the usual response, "He is risen indeed." The effect upon the poor fellows was electrical. With a wild cry of delight they fell on their knees crying, "Then the Tsar is orthodox still. It is not true. Thank God!" It was some time before the Emperor and Empress could prevent them from covering their feet and clothes with kisses. When the abbess, who was waiting in an ante-room, received her party, she found them in such a state of exhilaration that it was absolutely impossible to make out what they were saying. It was a chorus of inarticulate shouts of joy, the relief of simple souls who had suddenly been delivered from the horrible dread that the Tsar had forsaken the Orthodox faith, and that unless they followed his example they were all doomed to die. Such an incident would have been regarded by M. Pobedonostzeff as affording the best of all arguments against the liberty of allowing propaganda, especially to the Roman Catholics, but it would rather seem to illustrate the fact that illegitimate methods of propaganda can easily be countered by a simple, straightforward statement of the truth.

THE S.A. AND THE C.E.

Fortunately, however, there is no question of anti-Orthodox propaganda in the case of the Salvation Army, or of the Christian Endeavour Association, which is also believed to be contemplating an extension of its operations to Russia. Both of these religious organisations are singularly free from any polemic bitterness. They work in harmony with all

Christian organisations, and prohibit absolutely any teaching or preaching calculated to disturb or affront the religious convictions of the community in which they are working. Their great object is to turn bad citizens into good ones; and the Salvation Army, although militant and aggressive to the last degree in its religious methods, has hitherto found no difficulty in working on harmonious terms with Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and Freethinkers. The Salvation Army, which sprang into existence in the East End of London a little more than thirty years ago, has made its way, by its audacity and the courage born of its simple faith, into all the four continents. It has not yet opened up China or Persia, but it is looking forward with delight to the prospect of having a free field in the Ottoman Empire under the new régime, and for many years past it has coveted an opportunity of entering Russia.

COMMISSIONER RAILTON'S VISIT.

This summer Mr. Commissioner Railton paid a visit to Russia in order to ascertain whether the door was open. He was well received by the Governor-General of Odessa, who, on ascertaining that the Salvation Army never meddled with politics, and never held a meeting at which those in authority were not welcomed, assured Mr. Railton that the Army would be welcomed in the districts under his jurisdiction. In St. Petersburg Mr. Railton held meetings of those who were in sympathy with the movement, but some misgivings were expressed as to whether they would be allowed freedom of action in Russia. The suggestion was made that it might be as well to begin humbly and quietly as assistants in social work of an undenominational philanthropic association.

M. STOLYPIN'S INQUIRIES.

Matters had progressed thus far when last month I started for Russia. I got into the second train at Charing Cross, which called at Cannon Street, where, to my great surprise, I saw Mr. Bramwell Booth, Chief of the Staff of the Salvation Army, on the platform. He was going to Stockholm to hold special services there. We travelled together to Dover, and on the journey down discussed the whole question. The meeting seemed providential, and I agreed to take soundings in St. Petersburg to ascertain whether or not the barriers were removed. I had not long to wait for an opportunity. I arrived on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning I was closeted with M. Stolypin, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. In the course of our conversation I broached the subject as to whether there was any possibility of the admission of the Salvation Army into Russia.

M. Stolypin asked, "Is the Salvation Army doing good work?"

I replied, "The Salvation Army is doing excellent work, and apart altogether from its distinctive religious teachings is one of the most useful philanthropic organisations in the world."

THE S.A. POLITICALLY UNSUSPECT.

M. Stolypin inquired if it meddled in politics.

"Never," I replied. "Even in England it abstains from political action, and in other countries no complaint has ever been made of any Salvationists either meddling in politics or conducting any religious propaganda hostile to the religious creed, ritual or prejudices of any other Christian Church."

M. Stolypin asked, "Can they be relied upon not to inflame popular sentiment against the non-Christians?"

I replied, "The Salvation Army work is too Christian to be hostile to anybody. In every country, people of all religions and of none, Jews and Japanese, recognise the solid philanthropic, secular value of the work of the Army, and support it with subscriptions. General Booth is on terms of personal friendship with Lord Rothschild, who has repeatedly subscribed to the social work of the Army."

M. Stolypin remarked that he saw no political reason why any obstacle should be placed in the way of the coming of the Army into Russia.

TESTIMONY OF POTENTATES.

I replied that I was glad to hear this. I was certain, I said, that the Salvationists would prove in Russia, as they had proved in countries as far apart as Germany and Japan, that they rendered valuable service to the State. In Germany twelve years ago they were under the surveillance of the police. Today German cities like Hamburg and Elberfeld make them annual subsidies. In Berlin they have about forty halls and centres of activity. In Japan the Emperor in person thanked General Booth for the great good he had done to his people. The King and Queen of England, the Presidents of France and the United States, have testified to the value of the work.

WHAT ABOUT OPEN-AIR MEETINGS?

M. Stolypin said that he thought the Salvation Army might come into Russia. It would, at any rate, interest the people and might be useful. But what about meetings in the open air, which were quite contrary to Russian law?

I replied that the Salvation Army was ready to meet the views of the Russian authorities as to whether it was or was not expedient to hold meetings in the open air and to make processions through the streets. At the same time I reminded his Excellency that in Russia the meetings of the Mir are always held in the open air. That was, however, an unessential detail. I had for twenty-five years been in close personal relations with General Booth and the work of the Army, and could with the utmost confidence assure His Excellency that the Salvationists are good people who do good work, making bad citizens into good citizens without doing any mischief to the State.

M. Stolypin said, "I think they might be useful. I see no reason why they should not come. But let

me have a copy of their Statutes, so that I can examine them before I give my final decision."

SIX POINTS OF AGREEMENT.

I replied, promising to submit a copy of the Salvation Army Statutes, and further recapitulating the following assurances I was authorised to submit on behalf of Mr. Bramwell Booth:—

1. The Salvation Army will not in any way mix itself up in politics.
2. The Salvation Army will not in any way antagonise any other religious organisation.
3. The Salvation Army will not in any way be hostile to the Jews.
4. The Salvation Army will comply with the wishes of the authorities as to open-air meetings and processions.
5. The Salvation Army will never hold any meetings at which it would not welcome the presence of representatives of the Government.
6. The Salvation Army will, if required, give notice to the police of every meeting which they intend to hold.

I may add that the Salvation Army has for some years been at work in Helsingfors; if they come to Russia they only ask from the Government permission to do their work at their own expense. The annual income of the Salvation Army from voluntary subscriptions amounted last year to more than a million roubles.

The question of the Statutes of the Salvation Army is very easily answered. In England and America the Salvation Army has no such Statutes, but in Germany Statutes are required for every organisation, and I sent M. Stolypin a copy of the Statutes of the Salvation Army, which had been registered in Berlin and accepted as satisfactory by the German Government.

THE COMMISSIONER'S PROGRAMME.

On returning home I put myself into communication with the Chiefs of the Army. Mr. Railton was on the point of returning to Russia, but delayed his departure until he had had an opportunity of hearing my report. I asked him what he proposed to do.

"That is a question," he said, "that will have to be decided at Headquarters, and you will probably hear from the Chief of the Staff, but it is probable they will wait until they hear again from me. I am going to Russia on Tuesday on a visit to some Russian friends to study thoroughly the field, and to ascertain what ought to be done. It seems to me your report places upon us a great responsibility, and points the way to definite action."

"What kind of action, do you think?" I asked.

"What we want to do is to form a corps or association of Russian Salvationists, who would get to work at once. I have no fear about the results. From what I have seen of the people, both high and low, I think they would cordially welcome the simple, practical teaching of the Salvation Army, and whether we begin by social or by religious work, it will always be the first object of our endeavour to get together a company of soundly saved men and women, who will

submit to discipline and form the nucleus of an organisation which I think would very soon succeed in commanding the approval of all the best people in the country, especially those who are charged with the repression of crime and vice. That is how we have always made our way. At the beginning we are suspected, watched, harassed, and sometimes violently attacked, but we keep on our way singing and praying and believing, and after a short time we find that the authorities, so far from regarding us with jealousy and suspicion or antipathy, recognise that we are their best allies in the attempt to improve the moral and religious position of the people. It was so in Helsingfors, which is part and parcel of the Russian Empire. It has been so in Japan, and it is so in Germany; so, I have no doubt, it will be in Russia.

"THE NATION RIPE FOR A REVIVAL."

"I have met some splendid priests of the Orthodox Church who will only be too glad to work in hearty co-operation with us. Nothing could be further from our ideas than to antagonise anybody. The Orthodox Church is a great institution, against which we have not a word to say, with which we would indeed only be too glad to co-operate in any practical way that may commend itself to the ecclesiastical authorities. I believe, after the great upheaval that has taken place in Russia, the whole nation is ripe for a great religious revival."

"What about existing philanthropic organisations, such as the Kopek Union, and other philanthropic and moral agencies?"

"My dear Stead," said Mr. Railton, "do you know so little of the Salvation Army that we will not avail ourselves of all the existing agencies that are in the field? 'To co-operate with all, and to antagonise none' is our motto. There are too few labourers in the field to enable us to diminish the available forces of reapers by any difficulties of our own making. The Russians are a great people with a great future, and although we take no part in politics, local or international, we have always recognised facts, and we have always deprecated the attempts to stir up ill-feeling between nations, especially between England and Russia."

"Have you any Russian Salvationists at present?"

"We have a few whom we have picked up abroad for the most part. There is an officer in Paris, and there is another, Princess Ukhomsky, in Switzerland. The late Madame Maltzoff was very devoted to the Army. How she would have rejoiced if she had lived to see the prospect of its free admission into Russia!"

What the future holds in it who can say; but there is little doubt that the experience of all nations, from the United States to Japan, shows that M. Stolypin was right in thinking that the introduction of the Salvation Army would be interesting to the people, and might be very useful.

99. ELECTRICITY VERSUS GAS: MR. DUNCAN WATSON: ELECTRICITY WINS.

FEW more exciting battles have been waged in the commercial world than that between gas and electricity. A Homeric combat with the lighting of the world at stake.

In the early days gas held the field almost alone. Then the arc and the metal filament lamps gave electricity a footing. The metal filament was, however, unsatisfactory, and speedily gave place to the carbon filament lamp in universal use to-day. This invention seemed to give a permanent victory to electricity. Gas, however, replied with the Welsbach mantle, a device which brought the opposing forces to equality once more. For street lighting, though, the electric arc light was still easily first. But its superiority was challenged, in fact it was almost defeated, by the high pressure gas lamps with which most of the London streets, for instance, are now lit. Electricity's reply to high-pressure gas was the flame arc lamp whose wonderful light is becoming more and more common in our streets. So the fight goes on with varying fortunes, but always with benefit to the public, who get better light and pay less for it year by year.

LIGHT CHEAPENED AND MAGNIFIED.

The latest development on the electric side bids fair to be revolutionary, and is one which every householder ought to know about. Mr. Duncan Watson, the well-known electrical expert, is the chief exponent of this new method of increasing the brilliancy of electric lighting, and at the same time cutting the cost down by nearly 70 per cent. Mr. Watson is still a young man, but he has made a high reputation as an authority on electric lighting. He is an enthusiast upon the future of electricity generally, and is constantly devising special contrivances for applying it in cases where electricity has hitherto hardly been thought of.

"What does your invention really mean?" I asked him.

"It is not an invention at all. It is merely a practical application of what has been long known theoretically, and it means that the cost of lighting a house electrically is enormously reduced, and at the same time the actual light is much more brilliant."

"How can that be?"

THE FILAMENT QUESTION.

"It is rather a long story to describe the stages through which the electric lamp has gone. Originally, as you know, the filaments in the globes were made of platinum. As, however, the melting point of platinum is so nearly that of the temperature to which it had to be raised to give economical lighting results, it was soon found to be impracticable. The carbon filament came to the rescue, but the lamp has but a short life at its original candle-power, and uses a great deal more current than the metal

filament. Quite recently Welsbach, whose gas mantle dealt one of the shrewdest blows electric light ever received, brought out a metal filament lamp which gave to electric lighting the same impetus as that which he had given to gas a few years before.

"The rarer metal which Welsbach used as a filament proved its undoubted superiority over all previous substances used for this purpose, and although his lamp at first could only be used on low pressure (much lower than that provided by the Electric Supply Companies), it nevertheless heralded the future of metal filament lamps, and the rapid introduction of tantalum and tungsten filaments suitable for higher pressures quickly followed.

TO TEMPER PRESSURE FOR THE HOME.

"The drawback to the general application of these lamps, however, proved to be the high pressure now general at which electricity is supplied; the average pressure being from 200 to 240 volts, and as these lamps were only found commercially suitable for pressures up to 130 volts, two lamps had to be used in series, and a minimum candle-power had to be used at one time of 50 to 60, which in moderate private dwellings is more or less out of the question; although these lamps per candle-power took less than a third of the energy required by the carbon filament lamp."

"How is it that a metal filament lamp uses less than a carbon filament?"

"The resistance is so much less. Roughly, a carbon filament lamp uses up 4 watts per c.p., a metal one just over one watt. A great advantage of the latter is that it has a far longer life than the carbon one, and in addition maintains its full efficiency to the end of its life. You know how rapidly the carbon filament lamp decreases in lighting power, whilst there is enormous waste in heat units owing to the nature of the filaments. The metal gives a bright white light far more brilliant than the yellow of the carbon, and the loss in heat units is negligible."

"THE LITTLE TRANSFORMER."

"Your device makes it possible to use metal filament lamps in the smallest house?"

"Yes, that is where this little transformer—for want of a better name—comes in. It is perfectly simple, cheap, and lasts for ever. Its function is to reduce the voltage from that at present used to one suitable for metal filament lamps at various candle-powers from eight upwards, thus bringing it within the reach of the smallest consumer."

"It is easily attached?"

"Certainly. It does not take long to fix up. It is suitable at present only for the alternating current systems; but that is very general in London and the provinces and many large cities."

GREAT SAVING IN COST.

" And the saving ? "

" Well, by its means you can have four lamps where you had only one before, or rather the cost of four lamps would be no more than the cost of one before."

" I should not think the Electric Light Companies look upon you with favour just now ? "

" Well, perhaps not ; but although the application of this device means an immediate and huge drop in their revenue, it will mean ere long a great increase in electric lighting everywhere."

" Summing up, then, the metal filament lamp, without your device, enables large consumers to effect considerable economies, but it is useless to the small householder. With your application, however, the new metal filament lamp enables everyone who uses electric light to cut his electricity bill by at least two-thirds ? "

" Yes, that is it. In fact, this is so certain that I would be quite prepared to instal a transformer free of charge, if my clients would agree to pay me half the saving effected in one year ! "

THE LAMP AND THE METAL.

" What do these metal filament lamps cost ? "

" Three shillings each at present, and those for higher voltages of 100 to 130, 4s. each. But as the carbon lamps originally cost 7s. 6d. and can now be obtained for 1s. 3d., it is safe to assume that the new lamps will speedily become much cheaper. They are obtainable now in 5, 8, 16 and 25 candle-power, at 25 volts. The transformer costs about £2 ; it depends upon the size."

" What is the metal used in the lamp ? "

100.—HOW TO TEACH CHILDREN: MR. J. C. HUDSON.

The ever-growing recognition of the claims of the nation's children to the fullest possible physical and mental development is one of the most hopeful phenomena of our own days. Hence the constant outcrop of discussion and agitation on the question of education.

It is true, of course, that the necessity for public education was granted as far back as 1870, but from time to time, surveys of the nation's mental and physical equipment are apt to lead to anxious inquiry as to the suitability of the methods of education then imposed. During the last month, the Army Returns show the rejection of about one-half of the offering recruits throughout the country, on the score of physique below the requisite standard—merely a standard of normal health. This is sufficiently disquieting, and the constant social problems of the criminal, the unemployed, the unemployable, and the like, accentuate the need for investigation into the potentialities of national education.

A recent answer to the question of what is possible in education has materialised itself quietly within our

" Tungsten, osmium, wolfram, or tantalum, so far ; but there seems no finality, and it is safe to assume that still further rare metals may be introduced. Marvellous skill was shown in preparing the filament, a different method being required in each case. It is the scientific chemist rather than the engineer who is mainly responsible for this last achievement, indeed, the multiplicity of detail and ingenuity exercised in producing the filament alone command the admiration of all engineers and scientific chemists not actually engaged in the process."

PRACTICAL RESULTS.

" Have you had any practical results yet from using the transformer ? "

" Any amount. It is really astonishing what can be saved. For instance, the electric light bill of one of my clients has been reduced from £6,000 per annum to £4,000, whilst his lighting has increased by almost fifty per cent. Another has saved £400 a year. These large concerns do not require a transformer ; they use the high candle-power metal filament lamps. But proportionate saving has been effected all over the country in private houses by the use of the transformer."

Mr. Watson illustrated the saving which would be effected as follows :—

In a private house without a transformer the position is now as follows, let us say :—

No. of Lamps.	Voltage.	Cost per Unit.	Annual Bill.
100.	240.	6d.	£45.

With a transformer and the new lamps the figures have proved to be :—

No. of Lamps.	Voltage.	Cost per Unit.	Annual Bill.
100.	25.	6d.	£11 5s.

midst in a school in Highgate. A visit to this school last month on behalf of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS enables us to set forth the principles and methods there adopted in view of putting into practice what the pioneers in educational science are preaching to-day.

" THE HOME SCHOOL."

The school stands in its own grounds in Highgate, the door inscribed with the simple appellation : " The Home School." I inquired the reason for this title.

" You see," said Mr. J. C. Hudson, the School Director, " this is not a place where the child is always reminded, ' here are things to learn, study and get by rote, or be examined upon.' Rather it is, as a home must be, a place for gaining experience through active participation in directed living. Thus, the demands made by the occupations and activities of the Home School are first and are the most vital ; the demands made by the teacher and those of the text-book are incidental only, instrumentalities towards a full participation in the realities of the life of the school, not ends in themselves."

FOLLOWING THE NATURAL DEVELOPMENT.

"Then lessons from text-books are not imposed upon the pupils?" I remarked.

"The text-book never, as a first step. We seek to follow the natural development of the child. The child's *mind* is a growing thing, embryonic, therefore, and capable only of forming and building up images, not concepts. These images are sensuous, are derived from experience of real things, and give rise to constructive imagination, and this stimulates action. We may all recognise these facts where the young infant is concerned. It sees an object, is attracted, grasps or handles it, and this gives rise to further mental stimulus, and this again to further action. Thus a circle of mental enrichment is created. The child must get its own experiences, firstly through its hands, not merely by receiving cold, dried, and pickled information, the second-hand experiences of others."

FROEBEL BROUGHT UP TO DATE.

"But surely Froebel worked long ago somewhat on these lines?" I suggested.

"Certainly; but the practical expression of his thought stopped at the Kindergarten. This is an attempt to carry forward Froebel's idea—a development he himself would doubtless have made had he lived. But it was left to America to make the expansion. The most urgent problem of the United States is, of course, the manufacture of a nation out of the raw material of emigrants dumped on its shores from all countries. Hence the attention of some of the best American minds has been turned to the problem of education; leading scientists and thinkers, such as Professors Dewey, William James, and President Stanley Hall have made the child and the child's mind their life-study, partly in order to discover what is the best possible education for its highest development."

TRADITIONAL ABSURDITIES.

"And their results have not been favourable to the traditional forms of education dominating our country?"

"Emphatically not. For the older civilisation, basing its education on the necessity for securing its own safety and for preserving its own institutions, ignored the claims of the individual in this direction. Surely old-time education has been a domination of the young mind, a mere teaching of what is taboo. The new education is an attempt to set free the human mind to find its own experience and its own interpretation in the world of thought and endeavour, so that each individual may become a complete human being. Hitherto education has consisted mainly of intellectual tasks, and the child has been left out of the scheme. This is an attempt to put the whole child to school, to secure his fullest co-operation, his own interest and will. If you insist on the intellectual side of things alone, the child can naturally only give a portion of his



Photograph by

Clarke and Hyde.

The Evolution of the House.

Model dwellings made by young pupils of the Home School.

attention, and that reluctantly; he will reserve his real interest for his own activities, his tops, his boats and his marbles, which can be indulged in only in the rare and ever-dwindling play-hours. He will whittle wood under the desk, or allow his mind to wander round other, and to him more interesting, objects during the enforced lesson-hours, and thus a habit of divided attention is cultivated and a lack of concentrative power ensues from which he may suffer all his life.

"SECURE THE CHILD'S INTEREST."

"If you secure the child's interest, giving him suitable material on which to expend his natural energy, he will put in his 'Will,' and the thing is done. He will soon ask for information, will be guided with zest to the sources of learning to secure that special piece of knowledge which is necessary for the success of his particular work. The teacher must always bear in mind that the child is a 'going concern.' It needs but to secure his interest and then to put before him the standard of 'a good job.' With emancipation from school tasks and the enjoyment of years of maturity, we ourselves cannot work well when we are bored. One wonders why we have so long insisted on boredom in education."

On further inquiry as to how these principles were

applied in "The Home School" in the actual teaching of the usual school subjects, history, geography, language, literature, etc., Mr. Hudson explained and exemplified the methods adopted and worked out with uniform success by the Principal and the school staff.

BEGIN AT THE HOME.

"The child's experiences," he said, "begin in his own home, where his own investigations will lead him to inquire into the processes of life around him. In other words, each normal boy and girl desires to know the story of man and his conquest of natural forces and surroundings. In a highly evolved civilisation the processes are too complex for young minds; it is necessary to select simple typical phases of civilisation and to deal with the earlier processes of man's physical and intellectual achievements, which are on the same plane, as it were, as the child's own powers. This brings us to the question of history, which includes geography and literature. The child's own home can be contrasted with other homes, in other times, and in other lands. The pupil should not only be told the story of these, but he should be allowed to satisfy his innate dramatic instincts by actually recapitulating these typical phases of race-development.

HISTORY AND THE PLAY-INTEREST.

"The early history lesson can be safely hinged on to the child's play-interest, and there will be no reluctance in learning of the surroundings and implements of ancient Briton, or of Roman, of Esquimaux, or of Arab. The boys and girls can act the part in the dresses of the people or period under review, which they should be encouraged to fashion for themselves. But as the homes of other lands and of other times differ in appearance and in construction, the questions will soon arise of 'wherefore?' and 'how?' This opens up the materials of physical geography, of architecture, of the use of tools, of handicrafts, the beginnings of science and of art. Boys and girls, too, can handle

tools, and those of elementary civilisation suit their powers best; they can fashion the typical implements and shelters of the race. And thus they can be introduced to the elements of mathematics, design, and construction, and begin to appreciate and understand something of man's powers of thought and invention and of the meaning of civilisation.

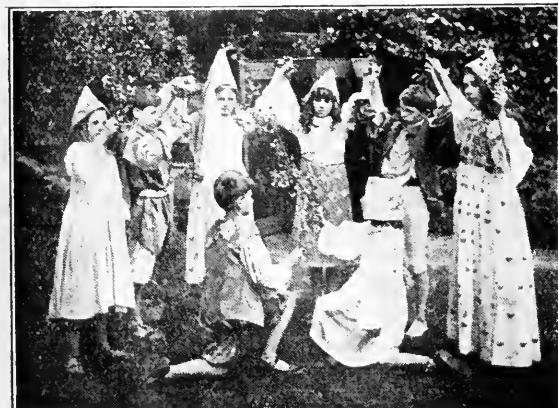
STUDY OF TRANSIT AND LANGUAGES.

"The history and geography teaching will soon introduce the question of transit, the evolution of the boat, the car, the railroad, and throughout the child's natural desire to 'do' can be employed to aid his acquisition of information." Mr. Hudson illustrated this point by showing a model of a Viking-boat made by a boy of twelve years, who in his desire to reproduce the "real thing" ransacked libraries and arrived at a "live" information on the period of his research that no mere teaching by text-book could have achieved.

"But how do you teach languages?" I asked, recalling bygone torture-hours with roots and declensions.

"Again, by first securing the child's interest. An appeal to the dramatic instinct seldom fails. A home-scene in another land can be re-created. The boys and girls can wear the dresses of the people, and by action, dance and song will imbibe the spirit and use the tongue of other people.

"One of the first points to emphasise early in education," continued Mr. Hudson, "is the provision of a personal end—of content rather than form in the acquisition of knowledge. The hunter instinct is still alert in humanity; it is the teacher's business to direct and guide it. It seems to me that this is the way by which knowledge can be vitalised for each individual. The teacher suggests the material, guides and controls, and should by selection shorten the time in which the child is recapitulating the race-experiences; he should employ the symbols of the Past, but not as ends in themselves."



May Day Carol: Middlesex Folk Song.



German Lesson: "Spinnerlied und Frühling."

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

FRANCIS THOMPSON ON SHELLEY.

THE *Dublin Review* is distinguished indeed in that it contains from the pen of the late Mr. Francis Thompson a study of Shelley. This posthumous work of the Catholic poet is marked by the qualities that glow and glitter in his verse.

"ESSENTIALLY A CHILD."

The age that is ceasing to produce childlike children, he says, cannot produce a Shelley, for both as poet and man he was essentially a child. The writer asks, "Know you what it is to be a child?" He answers:—

It is to have a spirit yet streaming from the waters of baptism; it is to believe in love, to believe in loveliness, to believe in belief; it is to be so little that the elves can reach to whisper in your ear; it is to turn pumpkins into coaches, and mice into horses, lowness into loftiness, and nothing into everything, for each child has its fairy godmother in its own soul; it is to live in a nutshell and count yourself the king of infinite space; it is to know not as yet that you are under sentence of life, nor petition that it be commuted into death.

A FAVOURED BUT DISCONTENTED CHILD.

Shelley never could have been a man, for he never was a boy. The reason lay in the persecution which overclouded his school-days. "The child appeared no less often in Shelley the philosopher than in Shelley the idler. It is seen in his repellent no less than in his amiable weaknesses." His loves were "no mere straying of sensual appetite, but a straying, strange and deplorable, of the spirit. He left a woman, not because he was tired of her arms, but because he was tired of her soul." Of Shelley's second wife the writer says: "Few poets were so mated before, and no poet was so mated afterwards, until Browning stooped and picked up a fair-coined soul that lay rusting in a pool of tears":—

No such hapless lot was Shelley's as that of his own contemporaries—Keats, half-chewed in the jaws of London and spit dying on to Italy; De Quincey, who, if he escaped, escaped rent and maimed from those cruel jaws; Coleridge, whom they dully mumbled for the major portion of his life. Shelley had competence, poetry, love; yet he wailed that he could lie down like a tired child and weep away his life of care!

HIS MOST TYPICAL POEM.

Coming to Shelley's poetry, the writer says, "We peep over the wild mask of revolutionary metaphysics, and we see the winsome face of the child":—

Perhaps none of his poems is more purely and typically Shelley than "The Cloud," and it is interesting to note how

essentially it springs from the faculty of make-believe. The same thing is conspicuous, though less purely conspicuous, throughout his singing: it is the child's faculty of make-believe raised to the "nth" power. He is still at play, save only that his play is such as manhood stops to watch, and his playthings are those which the gods give their children. The universe is the box of toys. He dabbles his fingers in the day-fall. He is gold-dusty with tumbling amidst the stars. He makes bright mischief with the moon. The meteors nuzzle their noses in his hand. He teases into growling the kennelled thunder, and laughs at the shaking of his fiery chain. He dances in and out of the gates of heaven; its floor is littered with his broken fancies. He runs wild over the fields of ether. He chases the rolling world. He gets between the feet of the horses of the sun. He stands in the lap of patient Nature, and twines her loosened tresses after a hundred wilful fashions, to see how she will look nicest in his song

HIS ASTOUNDING FIGURATIVE OPULENCE.

This character qualified Shelley to be the true poet of "Prometheus Unbound." It made him a mythological poet:—

For astounding figurative opulence he yields only to Shakespeare, and even to Shakespeare not in absolute fecundity but in range of images. The sources of his figurative wealth are specialised, while the sources of Shakespeare's are universal. It would have been as conscious an effort for him to speak without figure as it is for most men to speak with figure. Suspended in the dripping well of his imagination the commonest object becomes encrusted with imagery. Herein again he deviates from the true Nature poet, the normal Wordsworth type of Nature poet: imagery was to him not a mere means of expression, not even a mere means of adornment; it was a delight for its own sake. And herein we find the trail by which we would classify him. He belongs to a school of which not impossibly he may hardly have read a line—the Metaphysical School.

From the dangers that beset the Metaphysical School,

Shelley was saved by his passionate spontaneity; no trappings are too splendid for the swift steeds of sunrise. His sword-hilt may be rough with jewels, but it is the hilt of an Excalibur. His thoughts scorch through all the folds of expression. His cloth of gold bursts at the flexures, and shows the naked poetry.

THE GREATEST EXHIBITION OF HIS POWERS.

Of "Prometheus Unbound" the writer says:—

It is unquestionably the greatest and most prodigal exhibition of Shelley's powers, this amazing lyric world, where immortal clarities sigh past in the perfumes of the blossoms, populate the breathings of the breeze, throng and twinkle in the leaves that twirl upon the bough; where the very grass is all a-rustle with lovely spirit-things, and a weeping mist of music fills the air. The final scenes especially are such a Bacchic reel and rout and revelry of beauty as leaves one staggered and giddy; poetry is spilt like wine, music runs to drunken waste. The choruses sweep down the wind, tirelessly, flight after flight, till the

breathless soul almost cries for respite from the unrolling splendours. Yet these scenes, so wonderful from a purely poetical standpoint that no one could wish them away, are (to our humble thinking) nevertheless the artistic error of the poem. Abstractedly, the development of Shelley's idea required that he should show the earthly paradise which was to follow the fall of Zeus. But dramatically with that fall the action ceases, and the drama should have ceased with it.

HIS MOST PERFECT WORK.

While "Prometheus" is said to be Shelley's greatest poem, because it is the most comprehensive storehouse of his power, yet the most perfect among his longer efforts is said to be the poem in which he lamented Keats. The one thing which prevents the "Adonais" from being ideally perfect is its lack of Christian hope. Yet perhaps the poems on which the lover of Shelley leans most lovingly are some of the shorter poems and detached lyrics. Here Shelley forgets that he is anything but a poet, forgets sometimes that he is anything but a child; lies back in his skiff and looks at the clouds.

Mr. Thompson says he is not blind to the evil side of Shelley's life. But Shelley was struggling towards higher things. His Pantheism was an indication of it,—a halfway house from the atheism in which he began. "The devil can do many things, but the devil cannot write poetry." Shelley's desire for a religion of humanity is one with which a Catholic must sympathise "in an age where—if we may say so without irreverence—the Almighty has been made a constitutional Deity, with certain State grants of worship, but no influence over political affairs." To the purity of Shelley's poetry only three passages could be taken as exceptions. This opalescent essay ends with the hope that "amidst the supernatural universe some tender undreamed surprise of life in doom awaited that wild nature."

THE MILTON CELEBRATION.

THE July number of the *Musical Times* celebrates the Milton tercentenary with an article, by Mr. F. G. Edwards, on John Milton, Father and Son.

John Milton, the father of the poet, was a highly-cultivated amateur musician, and he was one of the authors who contributed to "The Triumphs of Oriana," that wonderful collection of madrigals written in honour of Queen Elizabeth. The setting for six voices of "Fair Orian in the Morn" was by him, and he also composed four pieces for "The Teares or Lamentacions of a Sorrowfull Soule." He harmonised the tunes "Norwich" and "York" for Ravenscroft's Psalter; the British Museum possesses six other compositions by him; and at Christ Church,

Oxford, there are five "Fancies" and an anthem for four voices which he composed. Though he lived to the advanced age of eighty-four, he could read without spectacles, while his poet son became blind when he was only forty-four years of age.

The second part of the article includes an interesting account of the Milton Exhibition recently held at Christ's College, Cambridge, where the poet resided until he was admitted to the M.A. degree. It consisted of a large collection of books, some manuscripts, and many portraits of the poet, including the boy-portrait by Cornelius Janssen, the Dutch painter. Of supreme musical importance in the collection was a manuscript volume containing 200 songs, including those of "Comus," composed by Henry Lawes, and in close proximity to it was the "Bridgewater" manuscript of "Comus," said to be in the handwriting of Henry Lawes. The printed music included Dr. Arne's "Musick in the Masque of 'Comus,'" brought out at Drury Lane in 1738. A future article is to be devoted to the musical settings of Milton's poems.

FRESH GLIMPSES OF MAZZINI.

IN the *Englishwoman's Review* Mr. Malleson sketches the life of Mrs. Peter Alfred Taylor. He refers to the correspondence which she carried on with Mazzini:—

Copies of Mazzini's letters have been carefully preserved. Those to Mrs. Taylor deal with many subjects. They begin about concerts, and bazaars, and collection cards for the Italian cause and for the benefit of the school for poor Italian children, which Mazzini had set up in Hatton Garden; and they deal constantly with exiles in distress—"good' Italians, male and female, in dire poverty," who want work—one to teach Italian, another singing, another music, a fourth to do embroidery, a fifth to work at a coachbuilder's, etc., etc. To these demands it is evident that Mrs. Taylor answered with all possible effort. Mingled with these letters are others upon matters of deep interest—upon Life and Duty, upon Religion and Immortality; in one, Mazzini speaks of the nearness to him of his mother, who was dead, "perhaps nearer than she was in her terrestrial life." Again and again he mentions a never-written book upon Religion, in which he hopes to set forth in full his thoughts, if only a little time of peace should be granted him before the end. Sometimes the correspondence is upon Poetry and the definitions of it, upon Music and Art, upon Byron, whom he extols and defends—for "Action" is an inseparable part of Poetry—(Mazzini never forgot Byron's death for Greece, nor his grasp of his own great idea in the line:—

"O Rome, my country, City of the Soul")—

upon Wordsworth and Coleridge, whom he passes by as "meditative" only; upon Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh," which he cannot help wishing, "from time to time, had been written in beautiful prose"; upon Shakespeare, in whom he discerns Scepticism and Individualism.

"To judge is simply to allow ourselves to see." That is the conclusion of an abstruse paper on judgment and comprehension, by Helen Wodehouse, in the current number of *Mind*. All kinds of the process—which is called presentation in one aspect and cognition in the other—are, she says, of the same nature, and had better receive the same name.

THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE REMUS."

"JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS," says a contributor to the *American Review of Reviews*, "did not look like a literary man, did not talk or act like one, and, for that matter, always refused to consider himself as one. But "Uncle Remus" has been translated into twenty-seven languages, and it would not be easy to name any American author who will be surer of his reader's hearts a hundred years hence.

"Mr. Harris was a Georgia newspaper man, a very quiet, shy person of homely tastes in everything save reading, an author who was obscured by immediate panic when a strange admirer worshipped before him. He was, however, the truest and most unaffected friend in his own little circle.

"He always felt that the 'Uncle Remus' stories were a sort of accident in which he bore a comparatively unimportant part. The stories appeared first in the Atlanta *Constitution* in the '70's. Harris had at the age of twelve entered a country newspaper office as printer's devil. He had gone through the multifarious 'grind' of a provincial newspaper man in Savannah, Macon, and elsewhere, when in 1876 Colonel Howell brought him to the Atlanta *Constitution* as editorial writer and capable journalistic man-of-all-work. Soon after this 'Si' Small, who had been doing dialect sketching for the *Constitution*, resigned, and Colonel Howell, with some difficulty, persuaded Harris to step into the breach and keep the readers amused.

"The only thing the young editor could think of was to write down the old plantation stories he had heard in the negro cabins while, after the fashion of Southern boys, he had loafed with the darkies in front of the big open fireplace, with hoecake browning and bacon sizzling. So he ransacked his memory for the most characteristic of these darky stories, printed them in the *Constitution*, and became famous.

"The last result surprised him not a little. When he began to get letters from all over the world from 'fellows of this and professors of that, to say

nothing of doctors of the other,' he became aware for the first time that he had invaded the preserves of learned philologists and students of folklore, who were mightily interested in finding that the same stories were being told on the plantations of Georgia that amused the small coolies in the rice fields of India. The cotton plantation, the negroes, the folklore stories common in their essentials to those of Europe, Asia, and Africa, these made the opportunity for Harris. In the meantime he had by companionship with the great hearts and minds of men of letters and by diligent application to his craft made himself ready to take the opportunity so naturally and easily that he literally knew not what was being done when he gave a new character to the story-tellers of the ages.

"Joel Chandler Harris produced many works besides the 'Uncle Remus' series, sufficient in quality to have given him a respectable reputation if the masterpiece had not given him a great reputation. After a quarter-century of quiet, steady editorial work on the *Constitution*, Mr. Harris retired from his desk in 1900, and for the next few years applied himself to his literary labours. He had married in 1873 and had six children. The enormous success of 'Uncle Remus' in Europe as well as America brought him material comfort for his large family, and there was never a man freer from ambition for more than he had, so far as this world's goods were concerned. As a modest, large-hearted man



Photograph by

Underwood and Underwood.

"Uncle Remus."

Born December 8th, 1848. Died July 3rd, 1908.

who pursued his quiet way with whole-souled devotion to the work before him, Mr. Harris will be affectionately remembered by everyone who was fortunate enough to be his friend. As the author of 'Uncle Remus' he will undoubtedly hold an affection not less deep and true from many generations who come after those who knew him in this life."

THE SAD CASE OF LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

It was a wise man who said, "Deliver me from my friends; of my enemies I can give a very good account." Some such reflection must have occurred to Sir Charles Beresford when he turned over the pages of the August number of the *National Review*. There he will find that first the editor and then Mr. H. W. Wilson have done him the worst service that anyone could render him in their mistaken and zealous attempts to defend him against imaginary assailings. I have no intention of entering into details of the controversy which has been raging in the newspapers, in which the names of Sir John Fisher, Lord Charles Beresford, and Sir Percy Scott have been prominent. The controversy was unworthy of the British Navy, and the less said about it the better; but when we find Lord Charles Beresford's friends and champions in the *National Review* claiming for their hero the position of an injured innocent, who has been malignantly attacked by a mud Admiral who uses the press for the purpose of persecuting the Admiral of the Channel Fleet, it is necessary in Lord Charles's own interest to protest. An over-zealous friend whose zeal so far outdoes his discretion is capable of doing a man very serious harm, and in justice to Lord Charles we should not credit him with any responsibility for the utterances either of Colonel Maxse or Mr. H. W. Wilson. If he had seen the proofs of their publication his sense of humour would have led him to erase certain passages, as for instance the bold assertion with which Mr. H. W. Wilson concludes his article, that Lord Charles Beresford has never made any appeal to publicity, but has confined himself to making representations to his official superiors. When you are making big bouncing assertions on behalf of your friend, it is always well to avoid statements which are not only false, but are demonstratively false.

For more than a year past Lord Charles Beresford has inhabited a cave of Adullam, and everyone that was discontented with the present administration of the Admiralty gathered himself unto him, and the company of Adullamites carried on a persistent campaign by the aid of the Press, public and private, against the Naval authorities under whose orders Lord Charles Beresford was supposed to be. When Mr. Wilson turns up his eyes in holy horror over appeals to publicity, he ignores the fact that no stone was left unturned by the Adullamite band to enlist the support of newspaper editors and directors of public journals in the campaign against the First Sea Lord. I am not a newspaper editor, I am only a conductor of a monthly review, but even I was thought of sufficient importance for them to try to enlist me in the *Jehad* which they were preaching against the Admiralty. My experience was like that of many others, whose evidence can be produced should occasion arise, and if this is not appealing to publicity I should like to know what is.

There is a good deal more to be said on this

subject if occasion should arise, but at present it suffices to say that since the wolf in *Æsop's Fables* accused the lamb of dirtying the stream, there is no more absurd and preposterous inversion of facts than that which represents Lord Charles Beresford as the innocent victim of a fresh campaign engineered by his official superiors. The boot is really on the other leg.

FRANÇOIS COPPÉE.

MASTER OF THE FLORAL GAMES.

AMONG the numerous articles on François Coppée which have appeared in the French reviews one of the most interesting is that by Armand Praviel, in the July number of the *Revue Générale*, recalling the occasion when Coppée was Master of the Floral Games at Toulouse.

IN HONOUR OF THE FOUNDER.

The writer explains that the Masters of the Floral Games are nominated either in consequence of their success in the poetic contests, or because of their literary eminence, as was the case with Voltaire, Chateaubriand, Mistral, Pouillon, René Bazin, Coppée, etc. The latter take no active part in the Academy, except at the poetic contests, when they join the Mainteneurs to judge the poems, present reports, or pronounce the eulogy of Clémence Isaure, whose memory the contests have perpetuated since 1527. Every year the contest is inaugurated by this eulogy, and appeal is made to the most diverse and brilliant of poets to celebrate the founder of the Floral Games.

COPPÉE'S CONVERSION.

In 1884 Coppée was chosen unanimously, and he accepted the invitation to Toulouse, but it was not till 1896 that he fulfilled his duty to the Floral Games by presiding over the contest and reciting the poem which he had written for the occasion. He took a lively interest in the poets, and listened with pleasure to their verses. Here he met Abbé Jean Barthès, a writer of charming verses, who addressed a poem to the guest, praying that He who made Coppée a poet might also make him a Christian, and who shall say, adds M. Praviel, that the conversion of Coppée was not in a great measure due to the friendship of the Abbé, his touching verses, and his prayers? Their mutual sympathy increased, and three years later the Abbé added an epilogue to his poem, for since his illustrious friend had become a believer he would have him also become an apostle. Coppée was at least deeply moved by the poetic and sacerdotal exhortation, and he always spoke with the highest esteem of his colleague at the Floral Games. Nor did he forget the Floral Games. M. de Rességuier especially had left ineffaceable memories in his mind, and he loved to speak of this noble old man, who for three-quarters of a century had devoted himself to the cult of the smaller *patrie*, and all that is elevated in literature and spiritualistic and Christian in the poetry which he encouraged and honoured.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

A SUMMARY OF THE NEW LAW.

THE following summary of the Old Age Pensions Bill, as presented to the House of Lords by Lord Wolverhampton, is taken from the *National Review* for August :—

British subjects who had resided in the United Kingdom for the previous twenty years, would, on attaining the age of seventy, be entitled to a pension on a sliding scale. Where their private income was £21 or less, the pension would be the maximum of 5s. a week. If the income amounted to £23 12s. 6d., the pension would be 4s.; if £26 5s., it would be 3s.; where the income was £28 17s. 6d., the pension would be 2s.; and if the former amounted to £31 10s., the latter would be only 1s. No pensions would be paid when the income was over that figure. There were certain disqualifications. No one would be entitled to a pension who had received Poor Law relief since January 1, 1908, as otherwise many persons previously receiving outdoor, and possibly indoor relief, would at once transfer to the pension fund, upon which a very heavy charge would be thrown. Then, again, a man who had habitually failed to work according to his ability, opportunity, and need for the maintenance or benefit of himself and those legally dependent upon him, would also be disqualified, as they wished to exclude wastrels, special provision being however made for those who, up to the age of sixty, had by payments to friendly, provident, or other societies or trade unions, made reasonable provision against old age, infirmity or want, or loss of employment, thus giving practical evidence of thrift. Pensions would be inalienable, and they would be forfeited by any attempt at alienation, nor could they be charged with debts. The machinery of the Bill was as follows: The Treasury would appoint Pension Officers for certain areas, who would retain effective control over expenditure, while the Act would be administered by local Pension Committees appointed by the popular local authorities, though they need not be Municipal or County Councillors, as it was desired to give absolutely free scope for the selection of the most competent persons. All claims for pensions and questions of disqualification and the other matters of administration defined by the regulations, would be settled by the Pension Committees, subject to an appeal to the Local Government Board. Pensions would be paid weekly through the Post Office, and it was estimated that the number of pensioners would be somewhere between 500,000 and 550,000. Lord Wolverhampton was necessarily "sketchy" as regards finance. The present Budget only provided a million and a quarter, which would defray the cost of the scheme up to the end of the current financial year.

EARLIER SCHEMES.

The *Quarterly Review* writes on Old Age Pensions in a very desponding spirit. It objects to "all schemes like Mr. Asquith's, because they offer merely an extended system of outdoor relief upon a non-economic and unjust basis." The writer prefers the general idea of the scheme suggested by Lord Avebury, Sir Edward Brabrook, and others. He suggests that the workmen should earn his pension by helping to safeguard his country. "This would not be conscription, but voluntary military service for future reward." The writer concludes, "Let us only hope, though we can feel no confidence, that this measure will not prove the first step towards national disaster." Of more serious interest is the sketch given of earlier schemes. The writer records :—

In 1773 a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons, the object of which was to provide annuities for the poor on the security of the rates. This Bill was drafted by Dr. Richard Price, a Nonconformist minister, and was supported by Edmund

Burke. It was a voluntary scheme in respect of the workmen; the pensions were to be guaranteed and supplemented out of the poor rates; but the measure was not carried. Fourteen years later another scheme was put forward, under which every male and female in the country between the ages of twenty and thirty was to be compelled to subscribe to a common pension fund—2d. per week to be the contribution of males, and 1½d. per week that of females. Between these ages subscription was to be compulsory, but persons between thirty and fifty could join the association voluntarily. The contributions were to provide sick benefits at 6s. per week, and meagre annuities of 1s. per week after the age of sixty-five, and 1s. 7½d. per week after seventy. Incapacitation at any time of life would entitle to an allowance of 3s. 6d. per week. These were the minimum rates; but provision was made for increased subscriptions to secure larger benefits. This scheme, introduced by Lord Rolle, also came to nothing.

Tom Paine, author of "The Rights of Man," had a plan for ameliorating the conditions of men by creating a national fund to pay to every person, on reaching the age of twenty-one, a sum equal to £15, to enable him or her to begin the world; and also £10 on reaching the age of sixty, and annually thereafter during life, "to enable them to live in old age without wretchedness, and to go decently out of the world." More practicable than any of these was a proposal put forward in 1806 by Dr. F. Colquhoun, on the system of a National Friendly Society, with thirteen different classes of contributors from 1s. per week upwards, and seven different kinds of insurance or benefits.

COAL OUT OF PEAT.

The World's Work contains a description by Frank Orwell of the process evolved by Dr. Martin Ekenberg for transforming peat into a superior kind of coal. It has been carried out successfully in Sweden. This is the process :—

The peat, as it is torn from the bog by means of mechanical excavators, is thrown into a pulping machine where it is disintegrated, and water driven off. It is then forced in a continuous steady stream through a special type of oven by means of a centrifugal pump. In this retort the peat is subjected to a temperature of about 330 degrees Fahrenheit, and it becomes gradually carbonised in the presence of all the water it contains, and without permitting this water to form steam.

Carbonising completed, the pulp is passed to a press where the water is pressed out, and at this point the 87½ per cent. of moisture which was present in the pulp upon entry to the retort, has been reduced to between 8 and 14 per cent. Even this remaining proportion is removed by submitting the carbonised peat to a final drying by means of the waste heat from the carbonising oven, after which it is ready for briquetting.

PEAT COAL COMPARED WITH PIT COAL.

The finished peat briquettes have a black glossy appearance, are dense, having a specific gravity closely allied to coal. When burned the briquettes retain their form until consumed, give a long clear flame of intense heat without smoke, and leave but a minimum of ash. As sulphur is practically absent no injury is inflicted upon metals with which the flame comes into contact. If desired, the briquettes can be submitted to dry distillation for the production of coke, in which event an excellent gas suitable for lighting or power purposes is evolved, and a hard coke, eminently suitable for metallurgical processes, is secured.

Six pounds of Ekenberg peat-fuel is equivalent in heat-raising properties to about five pounds of Newcastle coal. Bulk for bulk, the briquettes are about the same heating value. But if carbonisation is carried out at 388 degrees Fahrenheit, the thermal value is increased from 9,245 British thermal units per pound to 10,239 British thermal units per pound. The cost of manufacture works out at about 8s. 9d. per ton.

DIFFERENT FORMS OF HOLIDAY-MAKING.

In the *London* appears an article on mountaineering, referring chiefly to British rock-climbing, by a member of the Climbers' Club, and also a paper on a very different form of holiday amusement, caravanning, by the secretary of the Caravan Club, Mr. J. Harris Stone.

MOUNTAINEERING, "THE GRANDEST SPORT."

The former paper is illustrated by some good photographs by the Abrahams, of Keswick. The writer says:—

Last year not a single Englishman was killed in the Alps, yet on British mountains, sad to relate, it was otherwise. At the outset it should be understood that many of the British rock-climbs are more difficult than anything ordinarily attempted in the Alps. Abroad, it is usually hard enough to find the easiest way up a peak; in Great Britain the enthusiasts outvie each other in finding the most difficult.

Each British climbing district possesses well-known places, the writer thinks, which should now be shunned by all right-thinking mountaineers. There are fewest accidents upon the Scotch and most upon the North Wales hills. He concludes by giving the following advice as to avoiding tragedies on British mountains:—

Shun notoriously dangerous places, start on easy courses, and refrain from serious rock-ascents when snow and ice conditions prevail; climb slowly and surely, ignoring time records—the mountains are not race-tracks; refrain from climbing when in ill-health; never glissade down an unknown slope; use the rope properly everywhere, and, above all, reject the advice of those who habitually belittle the difficulties of any route, which is the worst form of exaggeration.

CARAVANING.

"The grandest sport in the world" is the writer's description of mountaineering, and one for which an excellent case might be made out. "The most captivating form of holiday within the reach of those in need of real recreation," is Mr. Harris Stone's description of caravanning. What chiefly militates against the spread of this pastime is the belief that it is expensive. Of course it may be made expensive, and doubtless was so in the case of the gentleman who toured about with three vans (sleeping, eating, and cooking); but it need not be expensive. Three courses are open to those wishing to caravan their holidays:—

The best thing to do is to form a little group, and determine whether you will buy a van or hire one. If you decide to have one of your own, you can get a good second-hand one at £25 or £30, minus fittings; but I counsel you to be wary of the gipsy van until it has been disinfected.

A new van can be made to cost you anything from £60 to £300, while the requisite fittings could carry you to almost any length in the way of money unless you have strict regard to the best traditions of the pursuit. The guiding principle in fitting up your wagon is: "What can I do without?"

Again, it is possible to hire a caravan from prices varying from 50s. a week. The hire of a good horse will come to 20s. for the same period; if a driver is needed it is easy to get one at about 30s.; the week's food will come to something like a couple of pounds for four persons, and the fodder for the horse usually runs to 12s. or 14s. On an average, progress is made

at, say, fifteen miles a day, so that in the course of a week a party of four would cover a hundred miles of beautiful scenery, lead a charmed existence, and fare well at a cost of less than £4 each.

THE CHARM OF THE CARAVAN.

Another version of the same sport is given in the *Pall Mall Magazine*. Mr. Clive Holland describes the joys and the art of caravaning with vivid illustrations. He describes a caravan eighteen feet long, seven feet wide, about ten feet high from the ground. It contains main cabin, ladies' cabin, and four berths, with cupboard, larder, cooking-stove, and sanitary offices. To buy it would cost £500. It was drawn by two horses. The cost is thus shortly indicated. It is interesting to compare with previous estimates:—

The hire of the van, three guineas a week; horses, two guineas a week; boy's wages, 8s. a week; to which must be added at least £2 a week for horses' keep, and £1 10s. for incidentals, such as tolls for bridges, wear and tear, tips, use of fields, re-shoeing of horses, etc.; and from 10s. to 12s. per week for board of each person. This latter charge will be found generally to cover good plain food and fruit, but neither wines nor aerated waters. Thus, if the party consist of four persons and a boy, the cost of the holiday per week, barring accidents and the need for extra help, may be put down at about twelve guineas, or say three guineas per person. If, however, there are six in the party in addition to the boy, the individual cost will be somewhat reduced.

Any expert in the cost of holidays will agree that three guineas a week for so delightful a luxury as caravan travelling is a very low figure.

THE JOYS OF THE WHERRY.

Harold Josling, in *Fry's*, tells us how we should see the Broads. He kindly tabulates the cost of a cruise for a week in July and August. A party of eight would cost, for hire of wherry, cost of provisions, on shore expenses, £25, or £3 3s. a head; a party of six, £19, or £3 4s. a head; a party of four, £13 10s., or £3 8s. a head; a party of four men, £10. A number of wherries can be hired from £10 to £15 a week.

The Lincoln and Darwin Centennial.

MR. W. R. THAYER calls attention in the *North American Review* to the fact that Abraham Lincoln and Charles Darwin were born on the same day in 1809. He asks:—

Does not destiny itself, which saw to it that the foremost Briton and the foremost American of the nineteenth century should come into life on the same day of the same year, seem to point out that Britain and the United States should unite in celebrating this centennial? In all history there is no other similar coincidence.

The Twelfth of February, the birthday of Lincoln and Darwin, should be a day of international festival, a sort of Pan-Anglo-Saxon reunion, in which the scattered members of a great race should come together to reaffirm their racial principles, to feel the thrill of common hopes and common emotions, and to realise in the most convincing way that blood is thicker than water. Let our Anglo-Saxon peoples declare February Twelfth the holiday of their race, and celebrate together Lincoln, the embodiment of Anglo-Saxon devotion to Justice, and Darwin, the incarnation of Anglo-Saxon devotion to Truth.

DEESIDE IN SONG AND STORY.

IN publishing the last contribution to the *Cornhill Magazine* from the pen of Mr. Alexander Innes Shand, the editor tells us in the August number that Mr. Shand has been a contributor to the magazine for well-nigh forty years, his articles being chiefly sketches of travel, etc., with allusions, literary and historical.

THEN AND NOW.

Of such is Mr. Shand's paper on old Deeside in the current number. Queen Victoria, he says, made a happy choice in Balmoral for her Highland home, but she was not left long in peace and seclusion. The country became a loadstone for the *parvenu* and the *nouveau riche*, and the old families were bought out or brought to ruin by the influx of fashions. Deeside became the rage, and villas were run up and lodgings were soon at a premium at Ballater. Nowadays the Braemar Gathering is as much of a cosmopolitan show as the University boat-race, but in the olden time it was rather a friendly social meeting. The most exciting event in the sports has been abolished. It was a race across the river and up the steeps of the Lion's Face, or Craig Kynoch, to a cairn built by the 25th Regiment when quartered at Braemar, and it was found that it overstrained the strength and broke the wind of the best-breathed of the hillmen.

"THE LEDDY O' DRUM."

From Aberdeen upwards Deeside is rich in historic memories of the bitter feuds. The ballad poetry of this region resembles that of the Borders. The nearest neighbours were often the worst friends, and it was only in rare emergencies that they would agree to sink their differences and rally against a common enemy. Ten miles from Aberdeen is the Castle of Drum with a keep "whose age tradition knows not." The Irvines of Diurn have ballads of their own, and one of them is the romantic story of a *mésalliance*. The Knight of Drum fell passionately in love with "a well-far'd May shearing at her barley," and married her straight off. Adds the ballad:—

Four-an'-twenty gentle knights
Ged in at the yetts o' Drum,
But nae a man o' them liftit his hat
When the leddy o' Drum was come.

DARK LOCHNAGAR.

Birkhall and Abergeldie are now royal residences. The "Birks o' Abergeldie" are famed in song. Abergeldie and its opposite neighbour, Brackley, were fortresses of the Gordons. Of Brackley Castle scarcely a stone remains, but a ballad commemorates a cowardly onslaught cruelly avenged by the chief of the Gordons, who carried fire and sword from Brackley to Braemar. Above Balmoral is Lochnagar, which left indelible impressions on the memory of Byron:—

Oh, for the crags that are wild and majestic,
The steep frowning glories of dark Lochnagar,

NEW LIGHT ON RUSKIN.

IN the *Book Monthly* for July Mr. James Milne publishes an interview on Ruskin which he had with Mr. E. T. Cook, who has now in hand the last volumes of his edition of Ruskin's works.

THE LETTER-WRITER.

Perhaps the thing which struck Mr. Cook most was Ruskin's untiring industry. In addition to his literary output, the catalogue of Ruskin's drawings runs to more than two thousand items. His authorship might have meant one full life, his artistic work another, and in addition there are the many other activities he added to both. He was a constant letter-writer, and his letters were not mere notes saying where he was, or what he was doing, but long epistles. Mr. Cook estimates that he has read ten thousand of Ruskin's letters, yet these are only a selection of the whole number made accessible to him. Ruskin never wrote a purely business letter; there was always something personal, a human touch in it, and a non-human letter by Ruskin does not exist. Another point which Mr. Cook has noted is that while Ruskin's writings have a certain dogmatic note, there was never anything of the sort in his personal intercourse.

HIS FAVOURITE BOOKS.

The real secret of the mass of work which Ruskin got through, says Mr. Cook, was early rising. He was a man born in advance of the Daylight Bill, he was in fact a Daylight Act to himself. His mastery of style meant toil, taking pains. He revised, and revised yet again. He was an assiduous diary-writer and note-taker, a constant user of commonplace books. The Bible, Plato, and Dante were his three constant books of study. He was a most allusive writer, and the work of supplying the necessary elucidations has been very heavy, but success in the chase has compensated for the toil. The one allusion which no one so far has been able to trace occurs in "Of the Pathetic Fallacy," where Ruskin writes, in reference to a man drowned in the sea:—

Whose changing mound, and foam that passed away,
Might mock the eyes that questioned where I lay.

HIS SOCIAL THEORIES.

André Chevillon, who has already devoted two articles to Ruskin in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of February 15th and April 15th, now gives us a third in the mid-July number. Here he deals with Ruskin's social theories chiefly, noting also their apparent contradictions. The champion of misery, Ruskin, he says, is also the champion of authority. Passionately Ruskin denounces social injustice, and yet mocks democrats and their dream of equality and liberty. He attacks the rich, yet denies power to the people. He declares that modern society is founded on robbery, and yet he hates revolutions.

DR. SVEN HEDIN IN TIBET.

Harper's Magazine contains a most valuable paper by Dr. Sven Hedin on his discoveries in Tibet. The most important discovery he made in traversing diagonally the whole of Tibet was a gigantic chain of mountains, which he crossed by a pass over 90,000 feet high.

2,000 MILES OF MOUNTAIN DISCOVERED !

He rightly says :—

It sounds strange, when one considers how thoroughly the world has been explored, that in the year 1907 it should be vouchsafed to any one practically to discover a range of mountains two thousand miles long, and the surprise of the discovery is intensified rather than diminished by the fact that here and there the country traversed was already known. And let us remember that such a discovery *cannot* be made again, for there is no blank space big enough on the map of the world to contain such a range of mountains.

To this range he extends the name already given to its highest point, namely, *Nin Chen Tangla*.

Attempts were made by the Chinese authorities to stop his advance to the most sacred spots of Tibet ; but, partly by passes and partly by trespassing on forbidden ground—

We went down and camped by the edge of the holy lake Manasarowar, the most holy and the most famous of all the lakes in the world, the goal of countless Hindu pilgrims' welfare and desire, a lake which has been celebrated in religious hymns ever since the time of the *Vedas*, and a lake which even by the followers of the Lamas is looked upon as the home of the gods !

“ NEAR WEEPING FOR JOY.”

The visit stirred him to unwonted enthusiasm :—

Shut in between two of the greatest mountains in the world, Kailas in the north, and Gurla-Mandhata in the south, and between the chains from which these mountains raise their heads crowned with dazzling eternal snow, stretches out the holy lake, almost round in form, and nearly twenty-five kilometres in diameter. I was often near weeping for joy at the sight of this wonderful landscape of surpassing grandeur, and I cherished a secret hope to be able one day to describe it in words for others, to be able in my insignificance to utter a feeble and faltering word of praise of the Almighty. How came Manasarowar and Kailas to become objects of divine worship in two so different religions as Hinduism and Lamaism, if each in its own special way did not appeal to and impress the human mind by its marvellous beauty, and did not seem to be rather a part of heaven than of earth ? A bath in the lake insures Hindus immunity from sin ; a pilgrimage round the mountain or the lake in the same direction as the hands of a clock frees the Tibetan from the tortures of purgatory, and permits him after death to sit for all eternity at the feet of the gods and eat *tsamba* out of golden dishes.

A LAKE THAT IS A POEM AND A SONG.

He spent a month on the shores of this lake :—

I learned to know this priceless pearl among the lakes of the earth in the morning light as well as at sunset ; in storm, in raging hurricane, when the waves were as high as houses ; when the water lay in the sunshine like a looking-glass ; by moonlight, when the mountains stood up like fantastic ghosts as the red and golden light of evening had faded in the west. Oh, what a wonderful lake it was ! I have no words to describe it—till my dying day I shall never forget it, and even now it is in my mind as a legend, a poem, and a song. Nothing that I can recall through all my wanderings can compare with the overwhelming beauty of this night journey. It was like listening to the silent and yet mighty throbs of the heart of Nature, to feel her pulse grow numb in the clasp of night

and revive in the morning glow. It seemed as though this landscape, ever changing as the hours crept slowly by, were unreal ; as though it no longer belonged to this earth ; but lay on the borders of the world beyond—nearer to heaven, the region of dreams and fantasies, of hopes and longings, a mysterious fairy-land, rather than to this earth of men and sinners, of worldliness and vanity. The moon passed on her way and her silver white track quivered and shook.

The hour of midnight struck and the day came on. It dawned ever so softly over the eastern mountains, and their silhouettes stood out as clearly as though they had been cut out in black paper. Day came up in the east, and the power of the night was over. It would need a witch's paint-brush and magic colours to portray the picture which appeared before my eyes as Gurla Mandhata's top caught the first golden rays of the rising sun. In the red of morning the mountain had stood white and cold with its snows and tongues of ice, but now ! in an instant the utmost tops began to glow with the red-purple of molten iron.

This purple mantle began slowly to enfold the sides of the mountain ; and the fleecy white morning clouds, floating lower down the mountain, free as the ring of Saturn, and casting shadows on the precipices, were tinged with gold also, and turned to purple in a manner that no human being could describe. So the sun rose and day spread over the lake, bringing beauty and warmth after a chilly night.

SPORT ON THE FROZEN SEA.

MISS FREWEN contributes to the *National Review* a winter impression of Sweden which is full of varied interest. She speaks of the delights of ice-boat sailing. The “ *Isjakt* ” Club consists of very few members. She says :—

I had the privilege of being sailed by one of them, and the friends I was visiting went likewise, each in a separate boat with a separate member, for they were racing boats and only held two. The pace was terrific—it has been proved that they can go faster than the wind. We sped along for miles and miles, and not until dusk approached did we stop and wait for the others. An open motor had followed us in case of accidents. I was made to return in it, for my cheeks had been frozen during the sail, and not all the rubbing by my friends with chips of ice could dispel the two white patches. Motoring over the sea was an equally novel experience ; the conditions would, I think, appeal to a motor enthusiast : No speed limit—no hills or corners—no chance of collision with other vehicles—a perfectly smooth surface, and an open space as far as the eye could reach.

How we flew ! And by the faint light of dusk the ice looked dull and grey like the sea ; distance made the runners of the ice-boats invisible—they appeared to be gliding through the water, and our motor also, as though by miracle. Now and then a skater, holding a sail against his shoulder, flashed by us at a speed of forty or fifty miles an hour.

THE *Wide World Magazine* contains a very entertaining account of how two young Englishmen, with a young Frenchman as assistant, crossed France in a five-ton yacht by river and sometimes by canal, from Havre to the Mediterranean. They followed first the Seine, then the Canal de Bourgogne, then the Saône, then the Rhône, and finally a little bit of canal near the mouth of the Rhône. They took from September 18th till December 13th—nearly twice as long as they expected ; but they had many small difficulties with lock-keepers and other officials, most of which, it is difficult not to think, might have been avoided had they but known a little better the character and peculiarities of the nation with which they were dealing.

AGES PHYSICAL, INTELLECTUAL, MORAL.

A LONG PEEP AHEAD!

At the close of a study of Herbert Spencer, the *Edinburgh Review* flings forward its outlook over the development of man, and finds this happy prospect:—

The final triumph of the intellect, the complete subjection of Nature, and entire control by mankind of his destinies can, in the opinion of many, only be a question of time. And when mankind is fully equipped for dealing with his environment, when all contagious and painful diseases are stamped out, when the art of government is wholly understood and no longer a matter of dispute, when sound principles of education are universally practised, when the laws of human character have been brought within the realm of science so that it is known what types of mind are most desirable and how those types may best be produced, when, in a word, mankind is the complete master of the conditions of his existence, then the intellect will have found its goal, and an era will commence in which the ability to sustain happiness is the great objective. Just as men have now passed through what may be called the "physical age" in which strength of muscle and physical bravery were the standards of virtue, so some day will they pass through the "intellectual age" in which strength of intellect and persistence of effort are everywhere held up for admiration, and they will arrive at the third or "moral age" in which the highest consummation of happiness will be reached. In the first stage the highest honours are accorded to him who is the best fighter, in the second stage to him who has reached the highest intellectual eminence, and in the third stage to him who conduces most to the happiness of his fellows. At the outset of civilisation physical force was necessary for welding small societies into large ones; later on war was directed not against other men but against Nature; and, last of all, war will totally cease. And it seems not improbable that when the final state is reached, mankind will look back upon Herbert Spencer as one of the most typical developments of the "intellectual age."

SEASONS A THOUSAND CENTURIES LONG.

The Monist contains two papers by Pierre Beziat. The first deals with the third movement of the earth. He then sums up the three rotations:—

The first rotation (diurnal and nocturnal); the second rotation, of which the movement known under the name of the precession of equinoxes is an irregularity (annual and retrograde); the third rotation (secular) is incorrectly attributed to an oscillation of the earth's orbit when in reality it is the result of the movement of the earth about itself.

In his second paper, on Warm Epochs and Glacial Epochs, he uses those distinctions to explain the age-long variations of temperature on the planet. He says the present epoch, already many centuries old, was preceded by a glacial epoch, also of long duration. That glacial epoch was preceded by a warm epoch, this last by a cold period, and so on. It has been proved, he says, that cold periods have continuously alternated with warm ones in the past. He finds the reason in the third rotation of the earth round its own centre of gravity:—

We know that the first rotation (diurnal) produces the alternations of day and night, the second rotation (annual) produces the seasons of each year; the third rotation, which is slowest of all, is also the most important.

It produces seasons which extend through thousands of centuries and whose intensity is in no sense comparable to that with

which we are familiar. Its movement takes place at the rate of 46" a century; a complete rotation is accomplished in 2,800,000 years, in which interval two great glacial periods alternate with two great estival periods.

He concludes:—

This rotation explains all the geological phenomena which until now have remained shrouded in mystery. It also explains the great migrations of mankind, the commingling of races, etc. It throws a bright light upon the history of our planet, and permits us to determine numerically the different periods which have affected its surface.

HOW YACHTING AROSE AT COWES.

In *Fry's Magazine* "Spinnaker" gives a series of "Cowes Tales," as he calls them. One of these relates to the origin of sea-bathing, from which it appears that yachting has sprung from bathing:—

A little more than a hundred years since, it is hard to reflect, there was no such thing as sea-bathing. The first man who ever had what we would call a proper, real sea-bath was one Ralph Allen, a Bath philanthropist, who was taken ill, and was prescribed this, as it then seemed, strange and mad treatment of bathing the bare body in the open sea. This was in 1763 at Weymouth; but it took nearly thirty more years for it to become at all a general practice. When it did so Cowes, then declining for want of shipbuilding, became a most favoured place; families went to stay the summer there, and the husbands and fathers, wanting something vigorous to do, invented yachting, so to speak, and took keenly to it.

The unemployed husbands and fathers, having taken to yachting to occupy their leisure, began to meet for little dinners. In 1815 they formed their Yacht Club, with forty-two members to start it, at the "Thatched House" Tavern, St. James's Street, London. In 1820 it became the Royal Yacht Club, and in 1833 the "Sailor King" changed its title to that of the Royal Yacht Squadron. It took Cowes Castle in 1855. The club gradually grew in fame and importance and exclusiveness, and when the Prince of Wales—now King Edward—became Commodore, its fame was established. In 1870 the first hairdresser settled in the place, and you bought cheese at the ironmonger's and cigars at the draper's. But after Royal leadership came in,—

Cowes became Mayfair-on-Sea, and much compressed. It became the chief social centre of the world, this little tiny old-world place, of which it used to be said that nothing like it was ever seen out of a box of Dutch toys.

Now, during the Regatta time, £80 has been asked for the hire of four small rooms. "Egypt" was once let to Sir Thomas Brassey for £400 for the month. Amazing tales are told of the exclusiveness which leads members of the Squadron to blackball men of almost the highest rank.

In the *Century Magazine* Lady Randolph's Reminiscences deal with a visit she paid to Japan, in 1894, with Lord Randolph Churchill. Only the usual things are noticed, the usual comments made. Mr. Hichens' papers on "The Spell of Egypt" are also continued, the illustrations in colour being, it is permitted to think, surely just a little too gorgeous. "Catty" folk—and they are many—will turn to Carmen Sylva's short paper on her various feline pets.

THE ANTI-GERMAN SCARE.

THE *Quarterly Review* steps down from the throne of its usual dignity to join in the shrill clamour of the Jingo alarmists. Its paper on the German peril is one long shriek of hysterical fear. It declares that we have in England "an openly pro-German press" which expresses day by day precisely the views most pleasing to Wilhelmstrasse. The writer goes on to say that English public opinion is in the bulk still somnolent and blind with respect to the German peril; whereupon the writer sets to work to wake the English public. He declares:—

Nothing can be more certain than that the German Government and the whole German people, constituting at once the most formidable, the most compressed, and the least satisfied of all the great Powers, regard the strength of England and the existence of her maritime supremacy as the first and chief obstacle to the realisation of their ambitions by land and sea. Fail before that obstacle, and a Teutonic Empire able to hold its own against the united force of the Anglo-Saxons or of the Slavs, or even of the Yellow world, can never be created. Break that barrier, and the accomplishment will follow of more splendid hopes than Chatham ever achieved or Napoleon ever cherished. This, and nothing but this, is at the present moment the fixed idea of German thought and the guiding instinct of German feeling.

The only way, he adds, of making an Anglo-German conflict not inevitable is to act as though it were certain to occur. He insists:—

Germany will be in the future, under William II. and after, what Spain was under Philip II., or what France was under Louis XIV. or Napoleon—the Power which most nearly threatens our life, and is preparing, with method and rapidity, to compass our destruction.

Then we are treated to many doses of Treitschke and Bismarck. The writer declares that if we allowed ourselves to entertain any scepticism as to the anti-British designs of the German Navy we should be "incredible simpletons."

PRUSSIA ONLY PRETENDING PEACE.

But the ingenious reader might ask, what of the signs of Anglo-German friendship that have been so rife of late? Ah! says the writer in effect, you forget the "Prussian tradition of preparing for successful violence by persuasive diplomacy." The whole furious campaign of Anglophobia has been sedulously damped down. After the Navy Bill was passed—

It then became a matter of the highest importance to soothe and lull public opinion in this country; otherwise another great agitation might have forced the hands even of our present Government, and a counter-increase in the Navy might have been voted even by the present House of Commons. Some members of our present Liberal Ministry, and some very prominent and influential figures in the Radical party, were, and are, in close touch with Germany and with the German Embassy. It was hoped in Berlin to establish such close and intimate relations with a Radical Cabinet, and to ply it with such successful explanations and profuse assurances, that it must be, to a certain extent, divided, and rendered to the same extent, as a body, perplexed and hesitant. Building on this side, it was thought, might be delayed just long enough to make it too late for us to "catch up." By March, 1912, Germany would have thirteen *Dreadnoughts*, and would be at least upon an equality with us in that type of ship, if our present Ministry could be persuaded to falter, minimise, and procrastinate. It is well

understood throughout the whole of Germany that for the next few years it will be important to keep quiet until the Kiel Canal is widened and deepened and the naval ports are similarly improved.

The writer goes on to show how Professor Schiemann, the professorial aide-de-camp to Kaiser Wilhelm, lays stress in the *Kreuz-Zeitung* on the alliance lately made in the United States between the Irish and German elements; on the probable alliance between American and German fleets in the contest for the mastery of the world; on the peril for England in the pan-Islamic movement; on the need of Turkish railway expansion; on Persian difficulties; on our troubles in India; on the empty areas of Australia and South Africa.

" SUCH EFFORTS AS A PEOPLE NEVER YET MADE."

The writer goes on, *à la* Colonel Maxse, to suggest that a German invasion may happen before war is declared, and enlarges on the fact that there are in this country some 50,000 German waiters! Nor will the writer allow that German finances are under any strain. The taxable capacity of Germany even now is equal to our own for all the purposes of armaments and war. If men say that the German nation is a mass of well-trained mediocrity, the writer answers, it is the mass of well-trained mediocrity that turns the scale. It is the best machine that wins. He closes with this panic-stricken warning:—

As in the European crises of a century ago, or of a hundred years before, we shall only survive if, in addition to such efforts as a people never yet made to maintain against all comers our supremacy at sea, we are able by our military power to turn the scales of a continental conflict. We can only make these islands impregnable by the same measures that will keep the Empire secure.

WAR INEVITABLE UNLESS—

An Anglo-German writes in the *United Service Magazine*:—

Firstly, to show that the German Army desires a war—any war—and has good reasons for doing so, the war being the main consideration, the potential toe being of minor importance; secondly, to illustrate that, given the present political circumstances, England is the only possible enemy; thirdly, to prove that the German Army has been preparing for some years past for this war, not because Germany hates England—the German officer certainly does not—but because she loves a war—any war, because a war is almost an *Existenzfrage* (question of existence, to quote a German colonel) to the Army.

He concludes by saying:—

Knowing what I know, having digested that which I have heard and seen, I can, though with intense personal regret, return but one answer, when asked to state my opinion on the probability, or otherwise, of a war between Great Britain and Germany. So long as the map of Europe does not change very much from its present aspect, that war will come, probably within the next decade. Only a big and totally unforeseen event may obviate it, such as the collapse or dismemberment of Austria or Russia. Such an occurrence will bring about new combinations with unknown and unknowable consequences. One other event may render that war impossible: so powerful a rise of the democracy in all European countries as to bring about, without bloodshed, a Republic of the United States of Europe. A German Socialistic Member of Parliament (a Doctor of Law) predicted this consummation to me for the year 1960 or thereabouts.

A GERMAN PACIFICIST'S VIEW.

Helmuth von Gerlach, a pacificist, writing in the *International* in support of the reduction of land forces, says:—

Only of late years has Germany thought of creating a fleet worthy of a great Power. Its foreign trade, and therefore its over-sea interests, are so rapidly increasing that it would be an unpardonable negligence if it were not to provide a sufficient number of warships. At any moment the safety of German property or German citizens in some part of the world may necessitate the presence of a German naval force. Therefore the German fleet must be strengthened to such an extent that it may become capable of safeguarding German interests, not only on its coasts, but everywhere where there is a possibility of a struggle. The Germans do not entertain the idea of making their fleet an instrument of attack, or of competing with the British navy. They merely desire to extend their navy with a view to efficiently protecting German trade and Germany's colonies. With this the entire German people, with the exception of the Social Democrats, is in complete agreement.

GERMANS = NEIGHBOURS.

Mr. Henry H. Howorth, in the *English Historical Review*, begins a discussion on the Germans of Cæsar. He first considers the origin of the word "German," which was never used by the Germans themselves, and formerly was not used by the English races. Its use comes from the Latin. It is universally agreed that the name "German" does not come from the Teutonic languages. Grimm suggested that the name Germany may be derived from the Keltic gairm, plural gairmeanna, a cry, Welsh garm, and argues that it was applied to their neighbours by the Gauls from their habit of shouting in battle. Zeuss disproves this origin and offers a simpler and more acceptable etymology from the Keltic ger or gair, meaning a neighbour. Says the writer:—

Zeuss's explanation of it as meaning "neighbour" is now almost universally held. It would seem, therefore, pretty certain that when Cæsar entered Gaul the general name by which the Gauls knew their "neighbours" beyond the Rhine was Germani, and that it was from them that he and the Romans adopted it. As I have said, the name implied only a geographical and not an ethnological distinction.

If German means neighbour, the ancient command, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," may be commended to all the anti-German tribe.

"How Ireland would be Financed under Home-Rule" is the title of a paper of twenty pages in the *Financial Review of Reviews*, and the subject of the last three pages. The writer expects that the cost of Irish administration would be very greatly reduced. At present it costs over $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions to govern about the same number of people as are governed in Scotland at a cost of $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The Irish contribution to Imperial expenditure would be a matter of very real interest to an Ireland rendered commercially prosperous under Home Rule. Taxes on food, or similarly indispensable articles, would be reduced, if not abolished, but endeavours would be made to foster and encourage Irish industries.

FORMOSA TRANSFORMED.

THE Japanese, according to Mr. W. C. Gregg, writing in the *American Review of Reviews*, are doing a splendid work in Formosa. They found the Formosan Chinese in a pitiable condition—ignorant, suspicious, bigoted, emaciated, impoverished, dirty, and diseased; ninety per cent. were illiterate, all were underfed. The tax-gatherers had taken everything but skin, bone, and filth. The Japanese dropped the former officials, who joined the insurgents, and with their aid made things unpleasant for the Japanese for some years.

Now there are 100,000 Japanese in Formosa, and they have effected a marvellous transformation. The people are employed instead of being unemployed, and receive one-half more wages than before. The people generally now eat three meals a day. Justice is for the first time obtainable by the poorest coolie. There are 165 common schools for Chinese boys and girls, and 24 for the Japanese; one high school for girls only, one for boys only, a normal school for teachers, a medical school, two agricultural schools, and one police school. Religion is entirely free. To the 40 miles of existing railroads 220 have been added by the Japanese, and 60 more are under construction.

A MODEL OF STATE SOCIALISM.

Post-offices, telegraph and telephone systems are to be found everywhere, and in some cities electric light. Cities are given parks and gardens, the streets widened, their sewage system laid down; regular modern waterworks are now found in three of the largest cities, and a first-class waggon road 300 miles long has been built through the entire length of the island, and over 4,000 miles of other roads, with over 3,000 bridges. Harbours, breakwaters, docks and lighthouses are all built or building, where there was only delay, danger and shipwreck. The Government has started a model tea farm and an experimental cane-growing station. Twelve years ago these things were all undreamed of. They settled the land question, which had assumed Irish proportions, by buying out the landlords and establishing the renter as owner. Taxation has increased, but not to the extent of the increase of imports and exports and land-values. Formosa is now practically self-supporting. The Government is monopolising and operating tobacco, salt, camphor, opium, railroads, telegraphs and telephones. Formosa is the world's chief producer of camphor. The fly in this pot of ointment is the half-million dollars a year drawn from the opium trade. But the number of smokers is diminishing. As the writer says, "The Japanese deserve full credit, for they have spent heart, brain, muscle and money to make a pleasing, prosperous community out of a sad bit of desolate anarchy." He concludes by asking if they will not also be a blessing to Korea, and there achieve at least as great results.

MILITARISM AND ANTI-MILITARISM.

THE *International* for July is largely taken up with the question of the union of mankind. Dr. Rodolphe Broda traces the obvious course of evolution through family, tribe, nation, to internationalism. The last-named movement depends upon the creation of international institutions. He maintains that a limitation of armaments such as England recommended at the Hague Conference seems to be capable, not of preceding, but only of following, the establishment of an international legal position. The progress of development will lead to a uniform organisation of all international authorities under a final federation of civilised countries. Then the separate States will neither be obliged, nor perhaps be permitted, to retain their present armies. These will be replaced by the military and police forces of the entire Federation. The Federal Parliament will regulate, under uniform system, all matters common to the Federal States. Side by side with these political movements goes the unifying influence of a common civilisation. He considers that the community of scientific knowledge constitutes, in the future structure of humanity, a veritable headstone of the corner.

IN FRANCE.

Gustave Hervé describes the growth of anti-militarism in France. The anti-military feeling of the workmen, he says, is quite different from the pacific and anti-military sentiments of the middle classes. The French workmen at Nancy recommended the avoidance and prevention of war by every possible means, from Parliamentary interference, popular agitation and demonstration, down to a workmen's general strike and mutiny. The International Conference at Stuttgart passed a resolution omitting the words "general strike and mutiny," which, however, says M. Hervé, "were understood without being underlined." It declared the duty of the working classes to make every effort to prevent war by means of action in co-ordination. M. Hervé says that if the German Social Democracy shows its determination to follow in practice the Stuttgart resolution, then the cause of anti-militarism in France will be won so far as the masses of workmen and peasants are concerned.

GERMAN'S PLEA TO GERMANY TO DISARM.

Helmut von Gerlach is in earnest about the reduction of armaments. He thinks a treaty might be made between France and Germany, both Powers guaranteeing not to increase the expenditure on their army, but from such and such a year to decrease it, even if by 1 per cent. Germany, being possessed of the greater army, might take the initiative in such a matter without losing any prestige:-

Its voluntary reduction of armaments would certainly create an enormous moral impression, and would so strengthen the peace-loving democracy of France that France itself would soon be forced to adopt the same course. It would act in the same way as social legislation, which, without international

agreements, and by the mere force of its existence, does propaganda work in other states and spurs them to imitation. So, too, will it be in the case of the reduction of armaments. The main thing is that one state should make a beginning. In the case of the fleet only Britain could do it, and in the case of the army Germany alone comes in question.

Will Britain take Herr von Gerlach's hint? A simultaneous initiative by Germany for the reduction of land forces and Britain for naval reduction would certainly be dramatic.

WILL CONSCRIPTION EVER BE POPULAR?

WRITING on England and the English Army in the mid-July number of the *Revue de Paris*, Colonel Camille Favre discusses Mr. Haldane's scheme and the problem of compulsory service.

Outside the purely military domain, one of the most difficult for the public to grasp, he says, is the civic utility of compulsory service. Every day the schools tend to become more and more neutral and less and less educative, and the teaching of moral obligation becomes weaker and weaker. Nothing but military education in a truly national sense can inspire the young with the sentiment of duty pure and simple towards their country.

Will England go as far as that? In an age when the English people crowded in towns are anxiously concerned about the health of future generations, compulsory service offers valuable opportunities for open-air training to the poorer classes. In the Radical and more advanced groups, on the other hand, the peace spirit refuses more or less to recognise the possibility of a war and the necessity of preparation, and numerous adherents of the Government are clamouring for a reduction of naval and military expenditure. In any case military expenditure is less popular than naval expenditure.

In spite of its imperfections the new law nevertheless marks a step in advance. The troops had reached the banks of a river, and were looking for the least dangerous passage. Mr. Haldane has plunged them into mid-stream and has forced them to swim.

An Indian View of the Anglican Church in India.

IN the *Indian World* an Indian writer asks why Indians in general, the followers of Krishna and Mahomet, of Buddha and Mahavira, of Zoroaster and Moses, should be taxed for the upkeep of the Anglican Christian Church, Anglican Christians being, of course, an insignificant proportion of the total population of India. The writer protests that he has no grievance against either Christians or their religion; only he does not see why he and others who do not follow that religion should be taxed, even heavily taxed, to maintain it. Non-Christians in India are (1901) about 300,000,000; and the total Christian population numbers only about 3,000,000, and only one-ninth of these are Anglicans.

ARMAGEDDON IN THE AIR.

MR. H. G. WELLS continues in the *Pall Mall Magazine* his apocalyptic novel entitled "The War in the Air." After the German aerial navy had bombarded New York with indescribable ruin and massacre, and were overtaken by a terrible hail and thunder storm, they were suddenly attacked by American aeroplanes. The flagship *Vaterland*, with the Prince on board, was badly disabled, parted from the rest of the fleet, and driven away, helpless before the wind, to Labrador. Eventually the crew settled on the land in a bleak wilderness, and with much labour erected a Marconi mast. At last they thus got into telegraphic touch with the rest of the world. Bert first got the news in broken English from a German mate on board, who said:—

All de vorlt is at vor! They haf burn' Berlin; they haf burn' London; they haf burn' Hamburg and Paris. Chapan hass burn' San Francisco. We haf mate a camp at Niagara. Dat is whad they are telling us. China has cot drachenfleiger and luftschiffe beyond counting. All de vorlt is at vor!

THE WORLD A WELTER OF RUIN.

Later he received more articulate intelligence from Kurt:—

The world's gone mad. Our fleet beat the Americans the night we got disabled, that's clear. We lost eleven—eleven airships certain, and all their aeroplanes got smashed. God knows how much we smashed or how many we killed. But that was only the beginning. Our start's been like firing a magazine. Every country was hiding flying-machines. They're fighting in the air all over Europe—all over the world. The Japanese and Chinese have joined in. That's the great fact. That's the supreme fact. They've pounced into our little quarrels. . . . The Yellow Peril was a peril after all! They've got thousands of airships. They're all over the world. We bombarded London and Paris, and now the French and English have smashed up Berlin. And now Asia is at us all, and on the top of us all. . . . It's mania. China on the top. And they don't know where to stop. It's limitless. It's the last confusion. They're bombarding capitals, smashing up dock-yards and factories, mines and fleets.

We're like mice caught in a house on fire, we're like cattle overtaken by a flood. Presently we shall be picked up, and back we shall go into the fighting. We shall kill and smash again—perhaps. It's a Chino-Japanese air-fleet this time, and the odds are against us. Our turn will come.

THE TRAGIC OUTCOME OF HISTORY.

Kurt goes on to say that the Prince has become a lunatic, and begins to moralise with horror upon this frightful outcome of human history. He says:—

And it's always been so—it's the way of life. People are torn away from the people they care for; homes are smashed, creatures full of life and memories and little peculiar gifts are scalded and smashed, and torn to pieces, and starved, and spoilt. London! Berlin! San Francisco! Think of all the human histories we ended in New York! . . . Oh! It's all foolishness and haste and violence and cruel folly, stupidity and blundering hate and selfish ambition—all the things that men have done—all the things they will ever do. Gott! Smallways, what a muddle and confusion life has always been—the battles and massacres and disasters, the hates and harsh acts, the murders and sweatings, the lynchings and cheatings. This morning I am tired of it all, as though I'd just found it out for the first time. I have found it out.

"No place is safe, no place is at peace, war comes through the air, bombs drop in the night. Quiet

people go out and see their fleets passing overhead, dripping death, dripping death." Truly a gruesome forecast.

UNCLE SAM'S PRECAUTION.

Mr. C. B. Fry, in his magazine, refers to the rumours that in 1905 the brothers Wright offered their motor-driven model to the French Government for one million francs, but the offer fell through. But in May of this year the Wrights repeated on a more ambitious scale the feats they claim to have done so long ago as 1905. Since 1905 they have been able to fly any distance, limited only by the amount of petrol they can carry. Mr. Fry adds:—

The probability is that the United States Government bought up the rights in their aeroplane in 1905, and that in the meantime the brothers have been working on minor but necessary improvements.

OUR REPUTATION FOR HYPOCRISY.

An ingenious note on the English character is contributed to the *International Journal of Ethics* by Mr. George Unwin. It was suggested to him by the lack of eulogy in the German Press on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's death. The *Zukunft* pronounced him a quack and a hypocrite. Mr. Unwin says that the central feature of the English character, as seen by the intelligent foreigner, is hypocrisy. Why? He says it cannot be by mere accident that the works of Thackeray, Dickens, and George Eliot are so full of hypocrites. Mr. Gladstone and Oliver Cromwell, two of the greatest of Englishmen, two typical Englishmen, were both men of action, both essentially religious, and both have been regarded as hypocrites. This is Mr. Unwin's solution of the problem which he raises:—

It is harder to connect Mr. Gladstone's theology with his budgets than it is to conceive how the Lord General wrestled in prayer before he dismissed the Rump. Nevertheless, the art of living the great life lies in keeping up this connection; not by logic—that is impossible—but by faith—by the confidence acquired in long practice. So, too, by continuous practice is acquired the power to connect an ever-lengthening chain of subtle moral perceptions. And the peculiarity of the English character is that it is based on a much longer continuous practice than that of any other people. It has thus acquired the psychological dexterity by which the power of a distant ideal is brought to bear through hidden subtle and devious channels on the affairs of daily life. To the outsider—the unfriendly and unsympathetic critic—the obvious incongruity of our professed aims with our practice presents itself as sheer hypocrisy. Into hypocrisy indeed it may all too easily slide. For the conditions I have described, while they render possible a great elevation of character, bring with them the risk of a disastrous fall.

The great word with the Germans is "Foresight"; you rarely see a German go out without his overcoat. With foresight you may go safely but not far; and Germany is the land of moral mediocrity. The basis of English morality is *Insight*. With insight you may go far and do great things; but you must walk by faith. England therefore is the land of moral extremes. "For if the light which is within you be darkness, how great is that darkness."

READERS of the REVIEW who were interested in M. Dion's method of curing short sight will be glad to know that he is exhibiting his apparatus at the Franco-British Exhibition.

DRIVING OUT THE DUEL.

A GREAT advance in European civilisation is recorded in the *Fortnightly Review* by Prince Alfonso de Bourbon in his "Fight Against Duelling in Europe." It is a survey of the steps which promise to make the opening years of the twentieth century distinguished for the extinction of this barbaric survival.

IN GERMANY.

The writer wrote to his uncle, Prince Charles of Löwenstein, on November 20th, 1900, asking him to try to form in Germany a league against duelling. Prince Charles, by the beginning of January, 1901, had formed a small provisional committee, and began to enrol members. In October, 1901, Prince Charles assembled at Leipsic the first Anti-Duelling meeting, at which it was decided to create Courts of Honour. The German National Anti-Duelling League was established, and its central committee formed on June 11th, 1902. In the early part of 1907 Prince Charles induced 200 Professors of the different universities to join the league. When he retired into a Dominican monastery in Holland last summer the league numbered thirty committees perfectly organised, and more than 3,000 inscribed members of all religious and political opinions. Among the German students, societies bearing the name of Freie-Studentenschaft have been formed, which tend to diminish duelling. Already duels in Germany have become "infinitely more rare, especially in the army."

IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

In Austria the movement began in May, 1901, with an appeal signed by ten persons of great distinction. A few months later the signatories increased to 1,500, and among them sixteen princes and 364 members of the nobility. The Austrian National Anti-Duelling League was definitely constituted in 1902. An Anti-Duelling Association for students at the Vienna University was organised in 1905, and has numbered 250 members. 6,300 ladies have joined the Austrian League. The diminution of duels in Austria from year to year is remarkable. The Austrian Press is entirely in favour of the work.

In Hungary, said to be the country *par excellence* of duels, a National Anti-Duelling League was created in 1903. As a result, duels are diminishing in Society, and committees have been able to stop and avoid several during the last five years. An officer in Buda Pesth wrote a play against duelling in 1907. Galicia, which after Hungary is said to be the most duel-ridden country in Europe, has so far yielded to the anti-duelling movement that in the space of three years duels have almost entirely disappeared. The Court of Honour which takes the place of the idiotic method of duelling is no mere farce. A gentleman who had slandered a lady was given the alternative of exile in America during three years, or boycott by his friends. He chose exile, and left the country. These Courts of Honour open up the prospect of a new form of social pressure which

might prove a most valuable adjunct to the more formal Courts of Justice. 1,650 ladies have joined the League in Galicia, and their influence has largely contributed to the extermination of duelling.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

In Italy the Marquis Filippo Crispolti organised an anti-duelling league in 1902. All the doctors in Palermo, Messina, and Siena have pledged themselves not to assist in any duel. King Victor Emmanuel II. accepted the patronage of the Italian Anti-Duelling League in December, 1907.

In France the writer approached M. Joseph du Bourg, at Toulouse, in November, 1900, who formed in the following March a provisional committee with many prominent men and *ex-militaires*. In 1903 the first Court of Honour was created at Paris, composed of very distinguished military people.

Thanks to the creation of Juries of Honour in the Belgian army in 1889 duelling has disappeared. In Spain the League was started in 1904 by Baron de Albi. King Alfonso, on October 23rd, 1906, accepted the honorary Presidency of the Spanish National Anti-Duelling League. In 1907 there were only four or five duels in the whole of Spain.

THE MALE DISPENSED WITH.

In *Science Progress* Mr. Leonard Doncaster writes an essay on animal parthenogenesis. According to his showing, many grades of animal life live in "Adamless Edens." He says:—

It is interesting that a number of species of gallfly seem to have dropped the sexual generation entirely; they now produce only one generation in the year, which consists entirely of females, and these, as far as is known, go on reproducing by parthenogenesis year after year indefinitely without a male ever appearing.

Not merely so, but artificial parthenogenesis occurs. In some species of moth the shaking of the eggs, or treating them for a very short time with acid, makes them fruitful, without male intervention. Amongst many undecided hypotheses the writer thinks that one conclusion can be made with some confidence from this study, namely, "that the sex is determined from the beginning of development, and is not as a rule altered by circumstances affecting the animal afterwards":—

Parthenogenesis might be expected to help in answering the question "What is the function of sex?" but the result of such inquiry is disappointing. Some sort of sexual process is so widely distributed that it is often assumed to be universal. Yet several species of animals, both Insects and Crustacea, are known in which no male has ever been found, and which can live and reproduce to all appearance indefinitely without the occurrence of conjugation. It is true that these things have been studied for only a short time and by few observers, and that where males were once thought to be absent they have since been discovered, but when twelve thousand individuals of a species are reared and no male discovered among them, as has been done with *Cynips koilari*, one may assume that bisexual reproduction must at least be so rare in the species as to be practically negligible. And yet the purely parthenogenetic species seem to persist and flourish not less vigorously than those which conjugate with unfailing regularity. The physiological basis of sex is still a mystery.

THE STORY OF EXETER HALL.

UNDER the curious title of "Court and Crowd at Exeter Hall," Mr. T. H. S. Escott gives in the *Fortnightly* an interesting historical survey of site and hall. Edward II. took for his Lord Treasurer the then Bishop of Exeter, Walter Stapleton by name, and the name of the Bishop's see was given to his London residence, covering what is now Essex Street. The residence grew till it covered the places now known as Exeter and Burleigh Streets. Queen Elizabeth gave the episcopal residence to the great Lord Burleigh, William Cecil, from whom it passed to his son Thomas, Earl of Exeter. In the Stuart era Exeter House became a sort of appendage to St. James's Palace. It next became a ducal residence, and, with Her Grace of Richmond for its mistress, the devotional resort of Charles I.'s Henrietta Maria. Exeter Hall Chapel, as a resort of fashionable worshippers, was surrounded by Cromwellian troops in 1657 and the congregation bidden go home for the heinous crime of celebrating Christmas. The first Earl of Shaftesbury lived in Exeter House, and the third Earl, the free-thinking author of the "Characteristics," was born there in 1671. Exeter House "received its deathblow by Act of Parliament, and went down with Stuart kingship in 1688." Dr. Barbon, a Court physician who came over with William of Orange, erected Exeter Change, a little crowded nest of shops which remained one of London's sights for nearly a century and a half.

WHEN IT "SET UP ITS BRAY."

In 1829, improvements going on in the Strand, Henry Drummond, the great supporter of Edward Irving, with other strong Evangelicals and philanthropists, secured on a lease of ninety-nine years the well-known site, and Exeter House was transformed into Exeter Hall. £36,000 were expended on the construction. It was opened on March 29th, 1831. The annual expenditure, including ground rent and taxes, amounted to £2,000. The average income of the place was said to be £3,500; the general meetings contributing to their revenue varied from forty-five to seventy, the musical entertainments from twenty-seven to forty a year. The progressive identification of Exeter Hall with Evangelicalism, says the writer, explains the bitterness of the earliest attacks upon it. Tom Hood spoke of it as "the Hall where bigots rant and cant and pray." The earliest and most vituperative of its more famous foes was Thomas Carlyle. Macaulay said in 1845, "The Orangeman raises his war-whoop; Exeter Hall sets up its bray." Three months after the place was opened the earliest anti-alcoholic protest made in London was made in Exeter Hall. Exeter Hall continued the movement for the abolition of the slave trade throughout the rest of the world. At an anti-slavery meeting the Prince Consort first faced an English audience, on June 30th, 1840. Before he spoke he had its acoustic properties tested. He recited his speech to the Queen

more than once before its delivery. Before its foundation, the Ragged School Union had for its Exeter Hall president Prince Albert, or in his absence the future Earl of Shaftesbury.

SWEETNESS AND LIGHT AND—SWEATING.

OXFORD is apparently not merely the home of lost causes and forsaken beliefs; it is also the home of overworked children and underpaid men. The title, "Under-payment and Sweating in a Provincial Town," by Rev. A. J. Carlyle, covers an exposure in the *Economic Review* of the economic iniquity of Oxford. The report presented has been prepared by a committee consisting of members of the Christian Social Union, Free Churches, Trade Unions, and others. It reveals painfully low wages among men. "There are a number of labouring men in Oxford whose wages are much lower than the lowest standing rate in the building trade." As a consequence married women in Oxford either go out to work or take in work at home. In one infants' school the mothers of fifty-five children out of the 175 went out to work. Another consequence is that the children have to go out to work also. Out of 5,000 boys and girls attending elementary schools no less than 324 boys and 230 girls were engaged in work for wages, the hours varying from twelve to thirty hours per school week of five days. In the remuneration of women "there is a great deal of under-payment, and at least a good deal of what we can only describe as sweating." "While some earn more, 3d. an hour is what is very generally earned, while there are some who earn less. But the earnings are gross; from them have to be deducted almost always the hire of a machine, and the cost of thread and several other things." The inquiry is thus summed up:—

It would seem clear that a great many men in Oxford, regular labourers, are receiving a wage which is not really sufficient for the maintenance of the family, and if it is said that the wages are supplemented by those of their wives and young children, it must be replied that nothing could be a stronger condemnation of these low rates. The working women in Oxford, apart from domestic service, are clearly in many cases very ill-remunerated. The occupations we have dealt with include some very important trades, and the general level is deplorably low, while in many cases it is clearly wholly inadequate to the maintenance of the women.

Mr. Carlyle adds that in the course of last year considerable success has attended the attempt to organise labourers and women workers in Trade Unions.

IN an article on the French Congo, in the *Grande Revue* of July 10th, Eugène Etienne pleads for the construction of a railway from Libreville to Makua, where the Likuala, an affluent of the Congo, becomes navigable. The making of this line, he says, would offer no serious difficulties, and the cost would not be higher than that of any other railway in tropical Africa.

SOCIALISM À LA MR. H. G. WELLS.

A CONFESSION OF FAITH.

"MY SOCIALISM" is the title of an interesting confession of faith which Mr. H. G. Wells contributes to the *Contemporary Review*. He gives up frankly his fanciful suggestion about the Order of the Samurai. "To seek to realise it is impatience. True brotherhood is universal brotherhood."

"SOCIALISM—TRUE BRAND—H. G. W."

Mr. Wells says:—

Socialism, for me, is a common step we are all taking in the great synthesis of human purpose. I see humanity scattered over the world, dispersed, conflicting, unawakened. I see human life as avoidable waste and curable confusion. This disorder of effort, this spectacle of futility fills me with a passionate desire to end waste, to create order, to develop understanding. Socialism is, to me, no more and no less than the awakening of a collective consciousness in humanity, a collective will and a collective mind, out of which finer individualities may arise for ever in a perpetual series of fresh endeavours and fresh achievements for the race. Socialism, as I conceive it, and as I have presented it in my book, "New Worlds for Old," seeks to change economic arrangements only by the way, as an aspect and outcome of a great change, a change in the spirit and method of human intercourse.

"NO CONNECTION WITH SPURIOUS BRANDS."

I disavow the Socialism of condescension. I also disavow the Socialism of revolt. I disavow and deplore the whole spirit of class-war. Socialism, with its doctrine of hate, its envious assault upon the leisure and freedom of the wealthy. Without leisure and freedom and the experience of life they gave, the ideas of Socialism could never have been born. The true mission of Socialism is against darkness, vanity and cowardice, the darkness which hides from the property owner the intense beauty, the potentialities of interest, the splendid possibilities of life, that vanity and cowardice that make him clutch his precious holdings and fear and hate the shadow of change. It has to teach the collective organisation of society; and to that the class-consciousness and intense class prejudices of the worker need to bow quite as much as those of the property owner.

THE TRUE PATH FOR THE TRUE BELIEVER.

Mr. Wells, condescending to particulars, says:—

The Believer, who is not in the public service, whose life lies among the operations of private enterprise, must work always on the supposition that the property he administers, the business in which he works, the profession he follows, is destined to be taken over and organised collectively for the commonweal, and must be made ready for the taking over, that the private outlook he secures by investment, the provision he makes for his friends and children, are temporary, wasteful, unavoidable devices to be presently merged in and superseded by the broad and scientific provisions of the co-operative State.

THE ANATHEMA OF THE SOCIALIST.

We condemn living in idleness or on non-productive sport, on the income derived from private property, and all sorts of ways of earning a living that cannot be shown to conduce to the constructive process. We condemn trading that is merely speculative, and, in fact, all trading and manufacture that is not a positive social service; we condemn living by gambling or by playing games for either stakes or pay. Much more do we condemn dishonest or fraudulent trading, and every act of advertisement that is not punctiliously truthful. We must condemn, too, the taking of any income from the community that is neither earned nor conceded in the collective interest.

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF MARRIAGE.

Mr. Wells says that, pending the full realisation of the Socialist ideal, women must try to make the best of marriage as it is. For instance, he says:—

A woman may meet a man whom she can trust to keep a treaty with her, and supplement the common interpretations and legal insufficiencies of the marriage bond, who will respect her always as a free and independent person, will abstain absolutely from authoritative methods, and will either share and trust his income and property with her in a frank communism, or give her a sufficient and private income for her personal uses. It is only fair, under existing economic conditions, that at marriage a husband should insure his life in his wife's interest, and I do not think it would be impossible to bring our legal marriage contract into accordance with modern ideas in that matter. Certainly it should be legally imperative that at the birth of each child a new policy upon its father's life, as the income-getter, should begin. The latter provision at least should be a normal condition of marriage, and one that a wife should have power to enforce when payments fall away. With such safeguards, and under such conditions, marriage ceases to be a haphazard dependence for a woman, and she may live, teaching and rearing and free, almost as though the co-operative commonwealth had come.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN WHITE MAN AND MOSQUITO.

"THERE need no longer be any country unfit for the white man. The Anglo-Saxon race can be at home on the Equator as on the temperate zone." This is the triumphant claim of Mr. Owen Wilson, writing in the *World's Work* on "the conquest of the tropics." The white man, it was thought, could not live in the tropics without having to succumb to Yellow Jack. Yellow Jack was too many for him. Yellow Jack, however, has resolved himself from his spectral dimensions of colossal horror into the stegomyia mosquito! This is the discovery of Colonel George and the American Army Medical Corps. The Americans resolved to clean the yellow fever out of Havana. Havana was cleaned. Yet the yellow fever still throve, and throve in the cleanest parts! Then the Medical Board of the U.S.A. went down, and by experiments with the methods of agreement and difference, which cost many lives, they discovered that the cause of yellow fever was inoculation by mosquitoes which had bitten a yellow fever patient. Accordingly the health authorities of Havana set to work early in 1901 to exterminate the mosquitoes. In 1906 there was only one case of yellow fever in Havana. The scourge of Havana had been conquered.

Dr. Gorgas was sent to Panama. The scare of yellow fever was threatening to drive all white men from the spot and so make the long-desired canal impossible. Colonel Gorgas set to work. All breeding-places of the pestiferous mosquitoes were destroyed, and mosquitoes killed by fumigation wherever a yellow fever patient was found. So effective were these measures that in a few months the yellow fever had disappeared from the city of Panama entirely, and in the whole canal zone there was but one case in 1906, and there have been none since. Malaria, too, is caused by the bite of the anopheles mosquito, against which a war of extermination is being waged.

So it seems that in the duel between man and mosquito the mosquito is vanquished.

MORTALS? OR IMMORTALS?

In the *Quarterly Review* Rev. Dr. Barry suggests that the time is perhaps not far distant when Parties, Governments, and even Religions will be divided by one clear line between the "Mortals" and the "Immortals"—between those who measure values by their relation to death, which cuts off hope, and those who believe in life everlasting. In the reviews "Mortals" and "Immortals" are both in evidence.

DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN ON THE FATE OF MAN.

In the *Hibbert Journal* Dr. Nansen, writing on "Science and the Purpose of Life," summarises what science now teaches about the circulation of the universe, which is continually going on from eternity to eternity. He traces the gradual cooling of sun and solar system until the temperature on the earth's surface will fall to about 330 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. The sun will become a dark star, and the probability is that it will collide with another star of about the same size in about a thousand billion years:—

The life of a solar system lasts only for a second compared with eternity, and will again be dissolved into new systems. Mankind, with its history of struggles, attainments, and aspirations, its joys and its sorrows, will be wiped out like a dream of the past.

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF LIFE? NO ANSWER.

As Dr. Nansen rightly observes, this may seem a sad and hopeless view of things. And the young man will naturally ask, What is the purpose of all this suffering of life, this endless struggle towards higher ends? Dr. Nansen replies that purpose is an idea which entirely belongs to the organic world; it is a leading principle in the struggle for existence. But it is not a principle that can be applied to energy, or to life, which is a form of energy. To ask for a purpose of life, or of the organic world, is to ask a question to which science gives no answer. But, he says, a sound system of ethical education should be based on the view of things attained by experience. We must cultivate sincerity and true modesty:—

The star-spangled heavens is a true friend; always there, always giving peace, always reminding you that all your troubles, your doubts, your worries, are passing trifles. Our views, our struggles, our sufferings, they are not so very important and unique after all.

"MAKE THE MOST OF LIFE."

The true ethical basis, according to Dr. Nansen, is given in the following words:—

It is essential for the community and State that each citizen should be brought up to fully understand that his one duty towards himself and others is to make the most out of *this* life, to develop in himself the possibilities Nature has given him, and be as happy as possible. In this way he contributes most to the happiness of others. Let it be fully understood that melancholy and pessimism, though possibly attractive, are sins if they lead to inactivity—as serious as any sin in the world. They have to be avoided by strict self-control. Life is in itself rich, beautiful, and full of possibilities.

PROFESSOR EUCKEN ON LIFE ABOVE TIME.

Professor Rudolf Eucken, also in the *Hibbert Journal*, discusses the problem of immortality. He

points out that what we call spiritual life could not proceed from man alone; it must proceed from the universe itself. And spiritual life:—

Spiritual life is not a flowing away with time, not an adapting of itself to changing temporal conditions, but whatever it develops of meaning and worth is raised above time, is not for to-day or to-morrow, but is independent of all time.

In its deepest depths human life must be reached in an order raised above time in Eternity. Eternity gives the true standpoint, and time recedes into second rank. Man, in attaining Eternity, becomes a fellow-worker in a spiritual order, a sharer in the whole of the spiritual world, and must, therefore, in his innermost being be supreme over mere time:—

Man cannot become aware of himself as a member of the spiritual world, and as such shape his effort, without being convinced of an immortality. His life-work does not demand a continuation in time; it bears in itself from the beginning a superiority over time.

Nevertheless, "We have reverently to respect the secret which lies over these things, and understand that all which is asserted about the indoor details of the future life can be nothing more than mere image and simile."

WHAT "A SENSIBLE AMERICAN" BELIEVES.

In the religion of the "sensible American," Professor David Starr Jordan quotes a cultured friend that "the positive phase of this religion is the feeling of being at home in God's universe." Faith in self, faith that links God and man and is the key to all the riches of heaven, is the result of experience, and to be won by persistent and constant exercise. Our American does not ask for immortality as a debt due to him from the Creator. He is sure of personal immortality if in the economy of the universe that phase of eternal life for him be worth while. If immortality is not inevitable, it is not part of his religion to crave it or demand it:—

If man is ever to be an immortal being, he is such when he begins to live his divinity. If you have risen to that height where you feel sure that you know God in this world and in your life and in the lives of your fellows, be very sure that you know your own immortality.

Love for men—and this soon passes into love for God—lifts man above the physical where death is, into the spiritual life everlasting.

In the *Englishwoman's Review*, in a sketch of Mrs. Peter Alfred Taylor, a letter of Mazzini is quoted in which the great Italian speaks of the nearness to him of his mother, who was dead, "perhaps nearer than she was in her terrestrial life."

"Is the Christian necessarily a Socialist?" To this the Rev. H. Rashdall returns a negative answer in the *Economic Review*. Christians may, he adds, be either Socialist or non-Socialist. They agree as to the end to be obtained; it is perfectly open to them to differ as to the means. "The question between Socialism and non-Socialism is a question of means and not of ends, and therefore a Christian may very well not be a Socialist."

SIR OLIVER LODGE ON PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

IN *Harper's* Sir Oliver Lodge expounds with caution and lucidity the methods and results of psychical research. He declares that they indicate the possibility of discoveries of the very first magnitude, which in fact are now being made by strictly scientific methods, quite comparable in importance with those made in physics and biology during the nineteenth century.

TELEPATHY AND AUTOMATIC WRITING.

He describes the origin of the Psychical Research Society, and says the first fact established by the Society's labour was the reality of telepathy. He considers the question of photography applied to visible phantasms and to the invisible variety still an open one. After telepathy, Sir Oliver Lodge expects the phenomenon of automatic writing to be accepted with moderate unanimity amongst its members. He proceeds next to the hypothesis of actual telepathy, or teleric influence, from the surviving intelligence of some of those who have recently lived on this planet, and who are now represented as endeavouring to make known the fact that they can communicate with us. The question of identity, he says, is of course the fundamental one, and he says the proof of identity will usually depend on the memory of trifles. He grants that the researchers are very exacting in their demands for conclusive evidence.

INTERCOURSE WITH THE DECEASED.

He says that, so long as communications consisted of general conversations,—

We were by no means convinced of their identity, even though the talk was of a friendly and intimate character—such as in normal cases would be considered amply and overwhelmingly sufficient for the identification of friends speaking, let us say, through a telephone or a typewriter. We required definite and crucial proof—a proof difficult even to imagine, as well as difficult to supply.

The ostensible communicators realise the need of such proof just as fully as we do, and are doing their best to satisfy the rational demand. Some of us think they have already succeeded; others are still doubtful.

Sir Oliver Lodge declares himself to be of those who, though they would like to see further and still stronger and more continued proofs, are of opinion that a good case has been made out, and that, as the best working hypothesis at the present time, it is legitimate to grant that lucid moments of intercourse with deceased persons may in the best cases supervene:—

The boundary between the two states—the known and the unknown—is still substantial, but it is wearing thin in places; and like excavators engaged in boring a tunnel from opposite ends, amid the roar of water and other noises, we are beginning to hear now and again the strokes of the pickaxes of our comrades on the other side.

CONTINUITY OF CHARACTER SHOWN.

He says that constructive ingenuity in supplying evidence exists quite as much on the other side of the partition as on our side. Meanwhile, provisionally and tentatively, these communications, accepted as genuine, show that there is continuity, no sudden

break, in the conditions of existence, essential belongings such as memory, culture, habits, character and affection. All these, and to a certain extent tastes and interests, for better, for worse, are retained. Terrestrial accretions, such as worldly possessions, bodily pain and disabilities—these for the most part naturally drop away. The loss of these doubtless leaves some in a feeble and impoverished condition, for the things are gone in which they trusted, and they are left poor indeed.

INSTINCT?—OR EDUCATION IN BIRDS?

MR. DOUGLAS DEWAR in the *Albany Review* challenges the conclusion of Mr. W. J. Long and other American naturalists, that but for its parents a young bird would never learn to find its food, or fly, or sing, or build a nest. He adduces what he considers conclusive facts to the contrary. Taken away from father and mother at birth, a young bird knows how to find its food without any teaching. Young ducklings hatched under a barndoer hen take to the water of their own accord, and soon discover how to use their bills. Two young American ospreys were taken from their parents' nest at an early age, and given an artificial nest. They were then quite unable to fly. Not until they were five or six weeks old did the young ospreys try to fly, and at the first attempt one of them performed an unbroken flight of several miles. They also learned to fish without any teaching. Similarly, in 1823, the eggs of a redbreast were placed in the nest of a chaffinch, and the eggs of the chaffinch in that of the redbreast. But each bird developed its proper music. So with nest-building. The nest is completed long before the young birds come out of the egg. "If young birds are taught nest-building, who teaches them?" The writer thus sums up:—

The parental teaching forms a far less important factor in the education of birds than many naturalists have been led by careless observation to believe. Birds may be said to be born educated in the sense that poets are born, not made. In each case education puts on the finishing touches to the handiwork of nature.

Martineau and the Pragmatists.

IN *Mind*, Mr. Leslie J. Walker discusses the relation between Martineau's ethical theories of knowledge held by Humanists and Pragmatists, whom he treats as one. His conclusion is:—

It is impossible to say how much Humanists and Pragmatists have learnt from the late Dr. Martineau; but this at least is clear, that they are at one with him in their methods and their aims. His Ethical Studies and their Theory of Knowledge are expressive of the same movement of thought, a movement which leads us away from Absolutism towards Individualism and toward a philosophy whose standpoint shall be at once more practical and more human. Such a movement was needed as a protest against those philosophers who persist in treating man as a mere passing wavelet in the sea of an eternal consciousness. But for a permanent philosophical position we need a *via media* which shall give to subject and object alike their due value in knowledge and morality; and such a *via media*, it seems to me, can be found only in a return to the principles which constitute the essential characteristics of the philosophy of Aristotle.

ITALIAN ADVANCE ON ENGLISH PHILOSOPHY.

"THE Principle of Causality in Italian Scientific Philosophy" is the title of an interesting study in *Mind* by Angelo Crespi. He gives an account of the philosophy of Robert Ardigo of Padua. David Hume and J. S. Mill sought to explain causality and other connectives of knowledge by the principle of association. Herbert Spencer declares that the nexus between different phenomena, however certain, belongs to the sphere of the unknowable. Professor Ardigo finds the ultimate reason of our belief in the principle of causality, not in association, but in "the primordial unity of the real itself." The real is given in its entirety, only divided by us on analysis into subject and object, into cause and effect, into self and not-self. The fact-cause and the fact-effect are given as already connected in observation. So the writer says:—

In this way the world is no more, as in Hume, John Stuart Mill and, implicitly, in Spencer's doctrines, a mere collection of fact, only joined by the mental process of association, but appears as one fact, nay, as the only real fact, of which we distinctly catch only several moments following each other in that general form of sequence we recognise as causality. This, shortly, is the philosophy of causality in Prof. Ardigo's epistemological and cosmological conception, and it seems to us to be a great step towards the traditional aim of English experimental philosophy, the exclusion of the *a priori* from the science of human knowledge.

Professor Ardigo is said to be the only Italian thinker who has now a real systematic body of doctrines. While advancing English philosophy, he is at the same time "the most authoritative interpreter of the innate tendency of the Latin spirit."

DOES EVOLUTION MEET THE NEEDS OF RELIGION?

ERNST BRODA, Vienna, discusses in the *International* what he calls religious values in the doctrine of evolution. He distinguishes an intellectual, an ethical, and an aesthetic side to our religious cravings. Intellectually, science needs a formal, ordering ground-motive; and such a practicable, regulating, fundamental principle the writer discerns in the doctrine of evolution. It binds together into one whole the latest inferences of all the sciences. Ethically, the line of infinite evolution supplies all the future possibilities of ethics. It takes the place of the old Divine world-government. "This is a wonderfully comforting thought, which can console us for many a lost Christian heaven." "It gives us courage for our daily life by inspiring us with the tranquillising assurance that we are performing no labour of Sisyphus when we follow the instinct which leads us incessantly forwards and upwards." "The demands of our instinct for life and happiness, from which we cannot free ourselves, are reconciled with the ultimate ends of all being; the direction of our will is co-ordinated with and taken up into the universal will." Aesthetically, the doctrine of evolution

does not wholly take from us the idea of God, it merely shifts it into our own future; it teaches us the gospel of our continual

progress to ever higher perfection, and gives us therewith the hope of an even greater approach to the ideal of absolute perfection, which we call God. And for the exalted life hereafter, which the old religions promised as a possibility to each single individual, the doctrine of evolution sets before us the future of our whole race on its way to even higher forms of existence.

Good Ernst Broda, like many other evolutionists, forgets that in proposing to substitute faith in evolution for faith in God he implies as postulate what he seeks to replace. His very phrase, "The universal will," is theistic or nothing. "The line of infinite evolution" directed by "the universal will" is indistinguishable, except in phraseology, from the old moral order of universe directed by God. Only let human history, as well as the earlier records of biology, bear its witness to the nature of the line of infinite evolution, and the results obtained are not far from those of a liberal theology. Evolution is a modern way of spelling revelation.

A THEORY OF REVIVALS.

BY CANON HAY AITKEN.

IN the *Churchman* the Rev. W. Hay M. Aitken, the celebrated Anglican missioner, begins his series of papers on "Revivals Past and Present." He declares that movements of this character are amongst the most mysterious as well as the most interesting of the phenomena of the spiritual world. Yet, reverently as ever, he goes on to say that we cannot suppose that there is anything really arbitrary or capricious in the action of the Holy Spirit. He says:—

There is a certain similarity between His dealings with the individual and His action upon the community. If we were able to recall the action of the Holy Spirit upon our hearts during the years in which our decision for Christ was not yet made, should we not find that this has never been uniform? There have been times in which we have been conscious of definite spiritual influences moving us more or less powerfully to yield ourselves to Him, and then, again, there have come long periods in which we seemed to have no consciousness of any such spiritual pressure; then once more, after months or even years of utter lethargy and spiritual insensibility, the influence has made itself felt. Nor is it difficult to understand why this should be. A pressure that is uniform and continuous becomes a mere condition of our existence, and we accommodate ourselves to it, without its attracting any attention; whereas a pressure that is occasional and variable at once claims our attention. Hence the Holy Spirit shows His interest in us as truly by the withdrawal or diminution of His influence at certain seasons as by His manifestation of it at other times; for it is by adopting this method that the conscience is reached and aroused, and the heart won for Christ.

Now, if this be the Divine method in dealing with the individual, it seems reasonable to conclude that it will also be His method in dealing with the aggregate of individuals that constitute human society. And if this be so, the originating cause of Revivals will be traceable to those counsels of love and mercy which run through all God's dealings with man. They will be due, not to human earnestness in interceding with God, but rather to Divine wisdom, shown in so ordering His dealings with man as to render them most conducive to the end at which they aim. At the same time, the surest sign of the approach of such a season of Revival is the disposition to pray for it, which, while it is itself the product of a Divine influence, may be regarded as the human response to God's call, which is the condition of the further extension of that spiritual influence.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA ANTI-BRITISH.

The *Quarterly Review* discusses the unrest in India in a very gloomy vein. The writer admits that "the dominating feeling now is that of restlessness under



John Bull's Swollen Jaw.

our administration. The preponderating desire is that we should go." He finds the cause in the rise of Japan, the strict impartiality of British justice, the recurrence of famine, and the influence of Western education. Lord Curzon's reform of the Universities of India and the partition of Bengal have been arbitrarily used to promote sedition. "It was simply the desire for greater administrative efficiency that has brought about the partition of Bengal." The writer considers the dismissal of Lord Curzon at Lord Kitchener's bidding a great mistake. India "preserves a deep respect for the Sovereign. If the King-Emperor went to India to-morrow he would be received with a universal outburst of enthusiastic jubilation." The Viceroy, unfortunately, has been disparaged, and the Indian Secretary has become the personal and visible ruler of India.

ENGLISHWOMEN IN INDIA.

The writer objects to the caricature of the Anglo-Indian as a hectoring, domineering, swaggering overlord, and thinks that the comparative aloofness of the English in India is one of the secrets of their strength. The Memsaib is thus alluded to :—

The great influx of Englishwomen into India has not been an unmixed blessing, for it has greatly lessened the permanent interest of the men in the land of their adoption, and has been a prominent cause of the diminution of friendly social intercourse between the two races; but their presence has almost entirely extirpated a social evil which no pretexts of political

expediency could condone, an evil which would otherwise by this time have reached a terrible magnitude.

"INDIA WEARING OUT THE ANGLO-INDIAN."

Of the Civil Service the writer says :—

The careful observer notes with regret, but without surprise, among the civilians of to-day, the alarming currency of the idea that the only ultimate solution of the problem will be to hand over the internal administration of the country to the Indians, the British authorities merely reserving some amount of general control—the duty of maintaining the defences, the management of a few Imperial departments, and the direction of external relations. India is wearing out the Anglo-Indian.

The excesses of the native Press are severely commented upon. The writer insists that our first duty to India and to ourselves is the maintenance of order. He inquires whether Indian civilians in receipt of a Government pension should be allowed to promote sedition in this country. "The Government of India should not be expected continually to subsidise their own foes."

"IF WE WERE AT WAR—!"

But the gravest note of alarm is sounded in the following paragraph :—

Whatever may occur in India in the next few years, we may be tolerably certain of our ability to deal with all manifestations of active hostility until next we engage in a life-and-death struggle with another great Power. Then, and not till then, will come the moment of real and vital danger in India. A spark then may set the whole country ablaze. There will be



Westminster Gazette.

Lord Morley von Moltke.

*A happy cartoon by F.C.G. apropos of a dispatch by Lord Morley to be found in the Indian Frontier Blue-Book.

no ordered and cohesive upheaval, no serried array of well-armed and militant revolutionaries intent upon driving the British into the sea. If trouble comes at all, it will probably take the form of a series of murderous riots spreading from city to city, and rapidly setting the whole country in an uproar. The normal machinery of administration will be to a great extent paralysed for a time. The means of communication may be interrupted and perhaps broken ; if the recent railway and telegraph and postal strikes have not opened our eyes, nothing will. Europeans will have to concentrate ; and the remoter districts will have to be left to look after themselves. There are more arms in India than is sometimes believed. It is impossible wholly to prevent their entry with such an enormous coast line ; and the few stores of arms recently found in Calcutta mean much. Of course, we shall hold our own in the long run, and vigorous action at the outset may avert a great deal of mischief ; but if any British Ministry thinks it can go to war again without reckoning upon the absolute certainty of grave trouble in India, it is dwelling in a fool's paradise.

If unrest in India acts as a brake upon possible war, England will have reason to be grateful to Indian agitators.

THE AUTHOR OF INDIAN HOME RULE.

In the *International*, Mr. T. Sriramulu, of Rajahmundry, describes the genesis of the Indian Home



Hindi Punch.

A Hard Task.

SISYPHUS: "Will it end? Or shall it ever be thus from year's end to year's end?"

Rule movement. He says of the Home Rule idea, "Raja Rammohun Roy, father and founder of the Brahmo-Samaj, was the first Indian in whose liberated soul it had its birth." But in January, 1905, in the *Indian Sociologist*, started by Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, M.A., Oxon, barrister-at-law, who lived in self-exile, the Home Rule idea found its expression

for the first time. In February, 1905, an Indian Home Rule Society was started in London, under this gentleman's presidency. Since 1905 Home Rule ideas and ideals have been slowly leavening the Indian peoples. To-day there are many adherents of the Home Rule movement all over the country, and they are called extremists. "To-day there is not a single Indian who does not know the Home Rule movement and its aims."

AN INDIAN'S DIAGNOSIS.

In the *Indian Review*, the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya argues to prove that the causes of the present discontent lie deeper than in the aspirations of the educated Indian. He claims to have shown that—

they lie in the first place in the growing, or at least the deep and widespread, poverty of the people ; in the second place, in the cost of the administration, and therefore taxation, being heavier than the people can bear ; in the third place, in the disregard of the just claims of Indians to appointments in the higher ranks of the public service and to a share in the administration of the country ; and lastly in the disregard of Indian public opinion in administering the affairs of India.

NO PREVAILING UNREST.

The *Hindustan Review* of Allahabad contributes its quota to this question, and in the July number the Rev. Richard Burges insists on the extent to which this unrest has been exaggerated, especially in cables to London.

Unrest, he says, does not *prevail* in India, where the vast mass of the population thinks much more about tending the soil, and the results of such tending, than about political problems, which, as a rule, do not trouble them in the slightest. Sometimes a village schoolboy—one of the 15½ million literate persons out of India's total of close on 295 millions—may be called on to read a seditious newspaper to the village ; or, once in a lifetime, a lecturer on sedition may stay a night in a village : but how imperceptible these influences are !

WANTED—A FLAG FOR INDIA !

The writer's theory as to the cause of the unrest is the number of scholars in Government schools who strive painfully and pathetically to secure a Government billet, and, in the nature of things, often fail to do so, which forces them against their will into other professions, and causes them to vent their spleen by stirring up mud. It is true, he thinks, to say, as Lord Curzon did, that the unrest is skin-deep ; but he reminds us that the skin is an important part of India's anatomy.

He urges the fostering of patriotism, and remarks that India has not even a flag of her own, whereas, of course, all the principal Colonies have one. He suggests a special design woven into the Union Jack, which is what the Colonies usually have. In every school the children might be taught to recognise and respect their flag.

THE COUP D'ETAT IN PERSIA.

BY DR. E. J. DILLON.

DR. DILLON gives a grim picture of Persia and its Revolutionists in the August number of the *Contemporary Review*. He scoffs at the idea that the revolutionary movement is a struggle for liberty and constitutionalism. It is from first to last a fight between the Shah and his uncle, Zilli Sultan, for possession of absolute power.

THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADER.

Of Zilli Sultan Dr. Dillon tells this illuminative anecdote. When the late Shah was on the throne he appointed Zilli Sultan, his eldest son, to be the Governor-General of a province, which he plundered to the bone. One merchant who was robbed unmercifully by Zilli petitioned the Shah for redress :—

The Shah perused the document, had an inquiry made into the facts complained of, and finding the conduct of Zilli not merely high-handed, but dangerous, he ordered him to make amends to the injured merchant. Then Zilli Sultan sent for the man and asked, "Did you complain of me to his Majesty the King of Kings?" "I did presume to write a petition to his Majesty," was the reply. "You had the heart to do so, had you?" "I... I..." "Yes, I know. Well, now, I should like to have a look at that brave heart that ventured to beat against the Governor-General, Prince Zilli Sultan. I'm in a hurry to see it." In less than three minutes, say the chronicles, the executioner brought the heart of the merchant for Zilli Sultan to gaze upon. And the Governor-General and prince is now the leader—the leader of the popular movement in Persia !

HIS PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Dr. Dillon describes in a few vivid pages the adroit way in which Zilli Sultan organised the Endjumens, or political clubs, for the purpose :—

Prince Zilli Sultan, determined to set aside Shah Mohammed Ali Mirza and to govern in the name of the heir-apparent, who is a minor, conceived an ingenious plan, applied efficient means and enlisted resourceful helps. His first aim was to isolate the Shah, to deprive him of all his devoted retainers and advisers, to render him guilty of the criminal weakness of abandoning them to their enemies, and then to leave him to the mercies of those whom cupidity and fear prompted to remove him.

The design was cunningly carried out. The coils were spread round the Shah. The Medjiss and the Endjumens demanded the banishment of the "mischievous Court element," which constituted the sole trustworthy bodyguard of the Shah.

THE SHAH.

Mohammed Ali Mirza "put off his answer to the demand, but remarked that the Kadjar dynasty had won the Persian throne by the sword, not by the will of the people, and that he did not intend to allow himself to be dethroned by a few mischief-makers with leanings towards revolution or anarchy." He is a man of absolutist principles. During his eleven years' Governorship of Tabreez, where he "displayed the qualities of an administrator and the will of a typical Oriental despot, he held the province, so to say, in the hollow of his hand. There was no detail too slight to escape his notice, no abuse too petty to elude his vigilance. Highway robbery he put down

with a heavy hand, and without the assistance of the police ; for his presence was regarded as a 'terror.'

HIS COUP D'ETAT.

He had at first temporised with the Revolution, but when the crisis reached its head he virtually took over the reins of one man government, Colonel Liakhoff was gazetted military governor, and Teheran was proclaimed under martial law. The Shah then demanded the surrender to "justice" of eight leaders of the Opposition, of whom some are deputies of the Medjiss, and the dissolution of the Endjumens or clubs. These clubs had endeavoured, early in June, to confiscate for the revolutionary movement the treasury of the Shah, and they actually executed their design, but found the strong boxes empty. They had also proclaimed the deposition of Mohammed Ali Mirza, and generally had gone to lengths which made it simply impossible for them to continue to exist together with the Shah. The Medjiss refused to deliver up their comrades.

They prepared to offer armed resistance. Barricades were thrown up ; arms were distributed. A massacre was anticipated. But at the last moment the Medjiss flinched, and the Shah's coup d'état was carried through. Parliament was dissolved, several sub-leaders were hanged, four leaders were arrested, the palace and the mosque were bombarded, and for the moment the Shah reigns supreme.

WHAT WILL THE END BE ?

Dr. Dillon thinks the Revolution is but arrested, not suppressed. Zilli Sultan has money, fighting men, and a heart to dare. The Shah has no money. He must summon another Medjiss. But, says Dr. Dillon, "For a parliamentary régime the Persians are much less fitted than are the Hindus or the Burmese, and to introduce it would be to render anarchy, which is now transient, a chronic phenomenon."

THE PAN-ANGLICAN CONGRESS.

BISHOP MONTGOMERY writes in the *Contemporary* upon the Pan-Anglican Congress, at which, he says, a deep note was struck with remarkable results. One remarkable characteristic of the Conference was a disappearance of race prejudice, which existed side by side with an increase of sentiment against mixing of races. He suggests that the prayer books of the Anglican Communion should contain two tables of Prohibited Degrees, the first dealing with those too nearly related to permit of marriage, the second with those too far removed, the dangers in both cases being too serious to be faced.

He says that the Conference brought into strong light three or four great duties. One is the attempt to teach morality apart from religion. The second is the duty of overcoming race prejudice. Third, recognising the necessity of developing churches along racial lines. Fourth, the duty of the Church to fight evil in every form :—

Church life has been too prosaic, too wooden in its exhortations. We needed waking up, and we shall take the lesson to heart. But those who prize mental balance will note many wrecks on the shores of new worlds of thought before we shall have successfully charted the oceans and reached new harbours. This movement has at least the advantage of being a spiritual one with a very strong belief in the unseen.

M. STOLYPIN.

STANISLAS RZEWSKI, who writes in the mid-July number of the *Nouvelle Revue* on the Agrarian Question in Russia, pays a tribute to the personal activity of M. Stolypin in the work of pacification of an exasperated people. The name of the illustrious statesman, he says, is inscribed for ever in the annals of his race, and posterity alone will be able to recognise at their full value the services he has rendered his country. Still, we cannot but disapprove of certain acts of the Government and deplore the terrible repression which was often unjust. But we must remember that the country was in flames, and that M. Stolypin could not act otherwise than he did, and we must judge politicians according to the ideas of their country, surroundings, and destiny. On his accession to power M. Stolypin showed himself a veritable political genius. He believes in his mission. His tact, his administrative talents, his energy, his intelligence, his understanding of the needs and great social problems of the hour, his acts and his speeches are worthy of all praise. He was right in beginning with the tragic dilemma of the agrarian question, for it was the most formidable danger threatening his country.

RUSSIA AND HER NATIONAL DEBT.

PROFESSOR P. P. MIGOULINE, who has a short article on the Public Debt of Russia in the *Grande Revue* of July 10th, says the Duma must not be afraid to authorise new loans, but that the new borrowed capital must be utilised in productive undertakings, and not be lost in political enterprises.

Meanwhile all the arguments about the insolvency of Russia, he writes, are founded on nothing. A considerable part of the National Debt has been spent on productive undertakings, and therefore has its counterpart in special resources. If in time Russia could only succeed in converting all her debt into three per cent. loans, there would be only 256 millions of roubles of arrears instead of 380 millions to pay, an annual economy of 124 millions of roubles. The writer recommends Russia to adopt this as her future policy.

Russia, continues the writer, has the greatest need of a network of railways, canals, and roads to unite her vast provinces. Industry and agriculture ought to be encouraged. Economic reforms are also the order of the day. To accomplish these schemes, money, more money, and still more money will be required; and when the immense wealth of the country has been put to the best possible use, the writer predicts that the day will not be far distant when the National Debt will be completely annulled.

THE MISERY OF THE MOUJIK.

In the *Grande Revue* of July 25th René de Chavagnes replies to the article by Vicomte Georges d'Avenel in the mid-April number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on the Fortune of

Russia. He says the poverty from which the Russian people are powerless to escape is fatally discouraging. Statistics prove that the returns of the land diminish while taxes are increased, and the peasants of to-day pay more to the Treasury and the landowners than the land yields. The population continues to degenerate, and 495 of every thousand children die under five years of age.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

PREPARATIONS FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT.

WHEN I was in St. Petersburg last month I renewed my acquaintance with M. Schatokhine, a journalist and landowner, who, before the times of trouble in Russia, had edited for two years with considerable success an Anglo-Russian trade journal.

It was an offshoot from the *British Trade Journal*, but it was published in Russia in Russian, and was devoted to the extension of British business in Russia. M. Schatokhine told me that he was coming to London to pick up the threads of the old enterprise, and start it again on independent lines. The time, he declared, was propitious. The political *entente* ought to be utilised to yield a profitable commercial harvest. The attention of Russians had been roused by the announcement that "a Russian section of the London Chamber of Commerce was now in process of formation, and it will have ramifications throughout the Russian Empire. For centres of information will then be organised in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa and other important places, and will furnish producers there with such timely and trustworthy information as will enable them to obtain and keep markets for their produce in Great Britain; while, on the other hand, accurate and complete data will be at the service of British industry and British capital."

M. STOLYPIN'S BENEDICTION.

Dr. Dillon discusses the question in its wider bearings in the *Contemporary Review*. Writing of the London Chamber of Commerce scheme, he says:—

The members of the Russian Cabinet who wield the power have expressed their willingness to contribute to the success of the enterprise. The Prime Minister, for example, when I informed him of the scheme, said among other things: "I approve it unhesitatingly, fully, cordially. It cannot but benefit both nations, who, with commercial interests which are never really at variance, and run generally parallel, can further each other's well-being without neglecting their own. What our people possess yours lack, and what we want you can supply. All that is needed to bring us close together is intelligent organisation. . . . Nothing should be left undone to spread useful and trustworthy information in each country respecting the other, and more especially about the concrete objects which are calculated to evoke the enterprise of the other side, then the barrier of prejudice that has hitherto kept the two peoples apart will dwindle and vanish."

The Finance Minister, M. Kokofitseff, also warmly lauded the idea, characterised the present moment as propitious for carrying it out, and added that, in his opinion, the basis of cordial political relations between the two countries is the establishment of cordial commercial relations. He also expressly promised to facilitate the realisation of the scheme as Finance Minister.

ARE GERMAN COLONIES WORTH THE PRICE?

VALUABLE light on this question is shed by B. von Koenig in the paper on German Colonies which he contributes to the *Economic Review*. After a great array of statistics, he sums up the case as follows:—

Striking the balance of the figures we have examined, we have on the one side an expenditure of less than 800 million marks, and on the other side a territory five times the size of the German Empire, with a population of more than 12 millions, a commercial turnover of about 250 million marks, a capital value incessantly increasing, and estimated at the present time at more than 1,000 million marks. We find also that the budgets of the colonies afford hopes of a near equilibrium of receipts and expenses. Herr Dernburg, the new Colonial Secretary, has characterised the financial development as extremely favourable. Due credit must be given for this fair state of things to his predecessors. It could not have been brought about but for the provision of means of communication by land and water; by opening out new roads for trade, and fostering the interests of the colonies in every way. It is true that the railways built and planned do not represent a total length of more than about 1,250 miles, which is very little for so vast a territory. The administration had, however, to contend with the opposition of those who did not understand the importance of colonial railways to the growth of trade, or their strategic value. That period of hostility has passed. The German colonies will now be endowed with railways into the interior. A new development of their trade and resources will undoubtedly follow.

These conclusions make the scorn of early critics of German colonial expansion look rather foolish.

THE GERMAN PRESS.

IN the *North American Review* Mr. Austin Harrison furnishes an interesting survey of the German Press. He lays down the following principles:—

First, that on questions of foreign policy it is never independent, though frequently entirely divorced from public opinion; and, secondly, that whatever it does say, it says with some object, either tentative, advisory, minatory, or otherwise, and that it may faithfully be regarded as the mouth-piece of semi-official opinion. It is important to appreciate this fact. At the present moment, the Press is far more centralised politically than it used to be, and as subject to "inspiration" as it ever was. Its centre is Berlin. From the oracles of the Wilhelmstrasse the idea goes forth.

This subservience does not, says the writer, entail humiliation, for—

Journalism in the Fatherland is the calling for those who, for some reason or other, have never found another calling. It is an estate without a status. Emoluments are small. It carries no dignity, offers no position, involves neither social, political nor literary distinction. Thus inevitably its ranks are recruited from the flotsam and jetsam of other professions, almost never from the schools; and the open contempt with which Germans regard the "Gentlemen of the Press" is one of the main causes of German political ignorance.

The Press bureau is an integral part of the German Foreign Office. Similar inspiration is an important asset in every well-appointed German Embassy. After these generalities the writer descends to detail. He describes the *North German Gazette* as the official organ of the Foreign Office, speaking with Papal knowledge and infallibility. Its editor is Russian by birth, pro-Russian by policy, anti-English and pan-German. The greatest paper in Germany still is the

Kölnische Zeitung. The *National Zeitung* is the leading organ of the national Liberals, who are really a rational Imperialist party. The *Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger* enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the *Daily Mail* of Germany, an up-to-date, go-ahead newspaper with an enormous circulation, and quite the most prosperous organ in the land. Of the great financial organs the best is unquestionably the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, perhaps the best paper in Germany. Military Junkerism is represented by the *Kreuz-Zeitung*. The great Catholic organs are the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* and the *Germania*. However different in their home politics, on foreign affairs the German Press is invariably subject to official control, as is the official Telegraph News Agency.

THE SCHOOLING OF THE FUTURE KAISER.

W. C. DREHER in the *World's Work* describes the education of the Crown Prince of Germany. The present Kaiser was sent to one of the public schools, where he took his place alongside of the sons of ordinary citizens in the Kassel Gymnasium. But this was a democratic innovation of which William I. disapproved and which William II. has discontinued. The Crown Prince, born May 6th, 1882, was taught at home by private teachers. He was taught English almost as early as he learned German, by an English nurse. At about eight or nine years old he began to learn French from a French-Swiss theological student. At nine years old Dr. Esternaux, present Director of the Gymnasium in Spandau, took entire charge of the boy's education for nine years. The young Prince was taken over the regular Gymnasium course, with the significant exception of Greek. Then he was sent to the Cadet School at Plön, attended by about 160 boys; but a special wing was built to accommodate him and his household. Their health and well-being were provided for, but no more. A marine was sent from one of the war vessels at Kiel to teach the Prince rowing. A General trained him in target practice. A professional musician from Hamburg taught him the violin. He passed his final examination at the Cadet School in 1900. A year later he went to Bonn University as a student of law. He was told when he went to the University that this was the only period of his life when he would be free to do as he pleased, and he was evidently bent on having a good time. He left the University in 1903. He is now going through a thorough training in the art of ruling. He goes daily to the Ministry of the Interior. He will then go on to the other Ministries. He attends debates in the Reichstag or in the Prussian Diet. He is studying political economy at the University of Charlottenburg.

One wonders if our Government offices have ever been visited by students of the blood-Royal to acquaint themselves with the inside working of the various departments.

THE SPANISH COLONY IN ORAN, ALGERIA.

A WRITER in *Nuestro Tiempo* gives a melancholy account of the condition of the Spaniards in Oran, who, it seems, are being rapidly denaturalised by a policy of absorption actively supported by the law.

FRENCHIFYING THE SPANIARD.

The transformation from Spaniard to Frenchman is to be observed in all Spanish families; and to effect this transformation the possessors of Algeria employ several methods. No Spanish, for instance, is allowed in the schools, and the children must either remain ignorant or attend the French schools, where the French language is excellently taught, and the pupils are instructed in such a way as to make them believe that France, and everything connected with it, is of paramount importance. The children learn all about French history and the heroes of France in peace and war, and they gradually lose such small knowledge of Spain and Spanish language as they may have possessed. Everything that in any way suggests Spain is prohibited, even preaching in Spanish in the churches.

NO HOSPITAL FOR SOME SPANIARDS.

The result is that there are no Spanish clubs, societies, or hospitals; no Spaniard is admitted to a French hospital unless he has been one year in the country. An indigent Spaniard attacked by fever must go to his Consul, and all that the Consul can really do is to send him back to Spain at the first opportunity. There are only a limited number of passages placed at the disposal of the Consul, so the worst cases of illness are attended to first. The result is that many a Spaniard attacked by fever becomes gradually worse through lack of attention, and ultimately dies before he can get his opportunity of going back to Spain, while many another breathes his last on the voyage home. It will be evident that where a man is slightly attacked he endeavours to keep at work, because he does not wish to be taken from his people when he is only suffering (as he thinks) from an illness that will quickly pass away. It would quickly pass away in all probability if he could have proper attention.

SOCIAL PRESSURE.

In many ways it is highly dangerous to proclaim that one is a Spaniard. There are petty persecutions of all kinds, and in desperation the Spaniard will become naturalised. To remain outside the pale of naturalisation is to render oneself subject to every disadvantage. If there are two applicants for a position, the born Frenchman will obtain it against a Spaniard or a naturalised Spaniard, but if the two applicants should be of Spanish origin, one naturalised and the other proud to call himself a Spaniard, the latter will suffer for his patriotism by being rejected. The French tribunals may be impartial, but it is exceedingly difficult for the most impartial judge to decide, on the evidence given to him, that the Spaniard is really innocent. There are those who

take care that the evidence should be against the accused.

SPANIARDS NOT WELCOME.

Should any Spanish workman undertake the seven hours' sea journey from Spain to Oran in the hope of finding employment, he will be fleeced as soon as he arrives, unless he be exceedingly sharp; and when he has settled in Oran he will find to his dismay that he is the butt of his French fellow-colonists in every way.

The writer gives some figures to show the number of expulsions and the number of naturalisations, and he concludes by making suggestions to the effect that well-to-do Spaniards should endeavour to found Spanish hospitals and societies in Oran, and take various other steps for the protection of their countrymen in this French possession.

HOW A RAILWAY KING BEGAN.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE as a humorist is described in the *Canadian Magazine* by Charlotte Eaton. His humour seems to consist in playing more or less practical jokes upon his friends. Of more interest are the incidents in the early career of this man of exhaustless energy and indomitable will. In his boyhood—

he broke into the library of his native town in Illinois on a Sunday and copied a book he wanted from cover to cover, illustrations and all. "I was not able to buy books in those days," he explained. "I was employed as a messenger at six dollars a month, which I took home intact to my mother. My only pocket money was the dimes and occasional quarters given me by the patrons of the company for carrying long distance messages." How picturesque is that incident in the life of one who later became unrivalled in the planning of railway systems and the handling of millions.

FIGHTING THE SMALL-POX.

He certainly roughed it in those early days, and sometimes from gentler motives than the passion of energy for success:—

It is thrilling when he describes his nights on the plains in a pouring rain, sleeping on a wet mattress on the ground, "with the water oozing from the blankets over us, the steam rising like a fog from our bodies, and in that way we got many a good steam bath and came off none the worse for the experience."

In those days he fared no better than the Italian labourers along the line, living chiefly on pork and black coffee. He gave orders that the coffee should be served without stint, hot and strong, and the result was that the work was carried through in less than half the time stipulated by the Government. The same heroism that met and overcame the conditions, single-handed, one might say, necessary in the building up of the greatest railway in the world, was shown in his private life. At the time that he was night telegraph operator on the Milwaukee his wife fell sick of the small-pox. Putting an end to all discussion of the matter, he began by turning everybody out of the room. Then, tying up the patient's hands, to prevent scratching, he took up his post by the bed-side, and fought the disease and the doctors alone, and to-day Lady Van Horne has not a scar on her face or hands, and is a witness of the entire efficiency of her nurse.

HERBERT SPENCER'S views on colonisation are subjected to very vigorous and effective criticism in the *Colonial Office Journal* for July.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE V. ADULT SUFFRAGE.

UNDER the title of "The Sex-Disability and Adult Suffrage," Mrs. Billington-Greig contributes a well-reasoned paper to the *Fortnightly Review*. She puts very strongly the case of those "clear-sighted women" who voice the demand that "qualified persons shall always vote because they are qualified, and that the sex of the person shall be immaterial"; who claim that "the law which is blind to sex in the matter of taxation shall be equally blind to sex in regard to its accompanying rights." The essential matter is, she maintains, to destroy the sex disability, and then to allow the different schools of opinion to proceed to extend, or restrict, or amend the franchise as the nation pleases. She strongly objects to any concessions to women, as women, that do not repeal sex disability. The question of a wider franchise is a question entirely distinct. She grants that the establishment of equal voting rights between men and women will remove the greater of the two obstacles that block the way to adult suffrage, but urges that as a matter of tactics, as well as principle, all who wish to secure equal rights between men and women should concentrate on enacting that principle, leaving further franchise reform to be fought out later.

VOTES FOR TWO MILLION WOMEN AT ONCE.

Mrs. Greig argues that immediate enactment of sex equality would be by no means so limited an extension of the franchise as has been alleged. There are five chief franchises at present in use, bestowing the right of voting upon owners of property, occupiers, lodgers, and persons qualified under the Service and University franchises. Under each of these some women would become voters, if the sex bar were removed. Women who would vote by virtue of the property qualification would be comparatively few. The occupier franchise would place the larger number of voters on the new register. Judging from the municipal women voters' register, with which it practically coincides, this section of the new electorate would embrace a large majority of working-class women. The latchkey decision has increased the number of women qualified as voters. The lodger franchise will bring the vote to a large number of better-placed working women—women clerks, teachers, journalists, and women in many similar occupations. Under the Service franchise nurses in hospitals and workhouses, caretakers, matrons of schools and homes, and many household servants would become voters. The University franchise would place on the register women of all classes who had graduated. Hence Mrs. Greig concludes that "working women will form a great majority of the electorate of women who would be enfranchised by a measure establishing equality of voting rights." There are at present, she says, $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions of men voters. Sex equality established now would place on the register only two millions of women at the highest estimate.

THE REVOLT OF WOMEN IN PERSIA.

"WOMEN and the Persian Revolution." Such is the title of an article, by Marylie Markovitch, in the mid-July number of *La Revue*.

THE GLORY OF OBEDIENCE.

The writer begins by describing the mystery which surrounds the women of Persia, but he notes that polygamy is disappearing, even among the rich. Though intelligent, Persian women, with few exceptions, have only been taught to read and write and recite prayers, and when this education was completed the sole occupation of the Persian girl was to assist her mother in household duties till a husband came along and confided to her the care of his household. But the Persian girl was not free to make her own choice of a husband, and the glory of obeying her parents in the matter was all that was left to her.

RENUNCING THE VEIL.

How is it, then, that the Persian women have suddenly proved themselves capable of understanding and aiding a Liberal movement? For a number of years they have been showing a strong desire to take part in the national life. More frequent contact with Westerns and better organised schools have awakened the interest and the curiosity of women, and realising their own ignorance they have asked that their daughters should be allowed to take the courses either in the American school or in the school founded by Richard Khan, and known as the French school. The majority of fathers have granted their request—on condition that the girls consented to remain veiled. One girl, however, abandoned the veil, and lived with her mother as a European, and earned her own living; and her example had a remarkable influence on the women of Teheran.

ENCOURAGING THE REVOLUTION.

When the revolution broke out all the women showed immense enthusiasm, and it seemed that their lips and their minds had become familiar with the words liberty, equality, and fraternity, and the generous ideas which they represent. The women became interested in the reforms, read the papers, wrote articles, and encouraged the men by every means in their power. Nor is the present movement confined to Teheran. The women of the provinces are as ardent for the conquest of civil and political liberty as the women of the capital. They desire above all things that their country should escape from the foreign influences which threaten it, and that it should acquire power abroad and liberty at home, and not one has raised a voice in the name of personal interest. Meanwhile prudence enables the women to wait for anything for themselves save education, but this they demand with such insistence that we may suppose it is only the prelude to liberation.

WOMEN WHO WORK.
IN THE UNITED STATES.

FROM some recently published statistics on Women Labour in the United States, we learn, says L. Chevalier in the first July number of *La Revue*, that out of five million women who work, two million are Americans, one million are the daughters of emigrants, and one million are women who have recently arrived in America. All the agricultural women labourers and the majority of laundresses are negroes. The number of women in domestic service scarcely reaches 6 per cent. German women have the first place in offices, and French women take the lead in "modes," especially in hats. The stenographers are said to be about 100,000 in number, and the "modistes" about 80,000. Altogether 11 per cent. of the women in America earn their own living.

IN FRANCE.

In France, according to the census of 1901, the proportions of women compared with men engaged in the various branches of labour, writes L. de Contenson in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* of July 15th, are: 28 per cent. in agriculture, 35 per cent. in commerce, 77 per cent. in domestic service, and 33 per cent. in the liberal professions. In the factories and workshops there are employed 927,705 women against 2,350,819 men; but in the home industries working women are in the majority, there being employed 906,512 women against 679,568 men. In the clothing establishments five times as many women as men are employed, namely 381,000, and in the textile industries rather more women than men, namely 331,000. The writer also notes that in Japan three-fifths of the workers in factories are women, and it may be said that all the manual labour in the textile industries is done by women.

IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Harold Spender, writing with befitting chivalry in the *Albany Review* on the revolt of woman, adds some interesting facts. He says:—

How many men who talk lightly of women's dependence know that there are now 5,500,000 women workers in England—an army larger than the army of Xerxes or the population of the County of London? That there are, besides the 2,000,000 domestic servants, 867,000 women employed in textile industries or in cotton factories, 903,000 in dressmaking, 80,500 in commerce, and nearly 100,000 in farming? That there are 55,784 women-clerks, 200,000 women teachers, 44,000 musicians and actresses, 79,000 nurses, and 292 women doctors? Here in these figures we have a measure of the real army of revolt.

The census of 1901 reveals in England and Wales nearly 3,000,000 unmarried women over the age of twenty, and nearly 1,000,000 over the age of thirty-five. The number of widows in 1901 amounted to 1,246,407.

He points out that the deeper cause is that the unit of industry is ceasing to be the home.

From this survey it appears that the long-desired goal of economic independence is very much nearer civilised womanhood than has been often supposed.

THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

ANATOLE FRANCE AND ANDREW LANG.

MR. ANDREW LANG contributes to the July number of the *Scottish Historical Review* nearly thirty pages of criticism of the first volume of Anatole France's life of Joan of Arc.

Considering Anatole France's great qualities and exquisite style and the years he has devoted to the study of Joan of Arc, much is expected from him and much for her, says Mr. Lang, but these expectations are not fulfilled. The biographer's inaccuracies are stated to be a constant marvel, and his inconsistencies no less surprising. He is always sneering at the Maid and her inspiration, and the keynote of his book is that she was a legendary personage. According to Mr. Lang M. France does his best to display "the seamy side" of Jeanne. He tries, but unsuccessfully, to prove that she had very little part in the great military successes of her country. He endeavours to demonstrate that she was a false prophetess, whereas her errors depend on his own inaccuracies. He dogmatically states that on one occasion she deliberately deceived the King's advisers, but Mr. Lang shows that she made no such pretence as that alleged by M. France.

Citations of authorities which do not contain the evidence attributed to them, evidence essential to the author's arguments, cannot be fairly charged on the compositor, adds Mr. Lang. New legends are invented by M. France at every turn, because he reads the authorities incorrectly, or gives the wrong references for facts. Mr. Lang suggests that M. France dwells too much in our own age, and is too deficient in chivalrous generosity to understand the candour of the Maid, who in character and genius was a world's wonder, while her apparently supernormal faculties are a problem not to be solved by a gibe.

Indian Canals and Famine.

COLONEL SCOTT MONCRIEFF, in his *Blackwood* paper, "On an Indian Canal," says that though it is sheer nonsense to say, as some ignorant English newspapers say, that more canals in India would prevent famine, it is nevertheless true to say that canals render famines less severe. The more canals, the more crops grown, and the more food produced, which food the railways can transport to the famine-stricken districts, as they can also transport famine-stricken people to districts where canals are being made, and work can be found for the necessitous. The water-power in the great Indian canals seems as yet hardly utilised at all. The Malakand Pass, a few years ago the scene of much fierce fighting, is now being pierced by a tunnel which will irrigate a large barren tract. The water passing through this tunnel could, were it utilised, supply the industrial needs of the country for miles around. On the frontier, indeed, a canal fulfils the double function of irrigation and pacification; it is a peacemaker, inducing men to engage in some occupation which is not highway robbery.

THE FIRST STEPS IN EMPIRE-BUILDING.

IN the *Geographical Journal* for July appears an illustrated article on Exploration in Southern Nigeria, by Lieutenant E. A. Steel.

THE HINTERLAND OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Between 1904 and 1908 as much as 3,500 square miles of unexplored country in the hinterland of Southern Nigeria was brought under Government control, and the article deals with the difficult and dangerous exploration of a certain portion, never before visited by any white man, or even any responsible black man, as far as could be ascertained. This probably is by no means the only expedition of the kind which will have to be undertaken, for the tribes are veritable hedgehogs, putting out all their prickles the moment they imagine any white man is approaching them. And when a tribe has been brought under control and disarmed (the first thing to be done), there is the fresh difficulty that the other tribes delight in attacking it. Of many of the tribes very little is known, except their reluctance to have anything to do with the Government, or to allow anyone into their country. It is certain, however, that they are insolent as well as hostile.

BREAKING OPEN NEW COUNTRY.

A great deal of mapping naturally had to be done by Lieutenant Steel's expedition, a very slow work, bush being dense and there being no roads. Another thing which had to be done was catching natives, in order to try to find out from them something about the next village. Even when one was caught, however, he was usually found to know nothing about the next town, saying he had never left his own compound, which was to some extent true, so hostile are the tribes to one another. Should a native stray from his own village, he may be kidnapped and sacrificed, and then tied up on a sacrificial stake in the market-place to keep the "white man" out. The natives, it seems, are too cowardly to fight one another; they simply lie in wait for anyone who happens to stray from his village, ready to pounce upon him. Everything was done by them to strike terror into the heart of the "white man." No native ever knew anything of the next place, except that it contained "very bad" people; everyone all round was "very bad." One unhappy European who took a wrong road was cruelly murdered, and plans had to be somewhat modified in consequence. After six months of such work and among such natives it is not surprising that everyone was beginning to feel tired. A site was chosen for the new station from which the district was to be administered, and the expedition broke up, some members being left to look after the newly-pacified tribes.

NATIVE HABITS.

The country explored, or partially explored, was entirely bush-covered, with a few open patches used for cultivation; the highest hills are barely more than

two thousand feet, though in the north and north-east are mountains of five thousand feet probably, in country, however, as yet entirely unknown. There is only one river of any importance; and the soil is generally fertile. The chief crop is yams, which form the staple food. The natives as a rule seem of a very low order; they have no physique, no intelligence, and their habits are of the dirtiest description; while yam-planting, the eating of the first-fruits of the crop, and the worship of the new moon all give excuse for orgies. They are, of course, all polygamous, it being impossible, they say, for one woman to do the work of the house, look after the children, prepare and cook the food, fetch the water, cultivate the plantation, and go to market. The men seem to spend most of the day sitting in the palaver house or market-place, eating, while the women bring them food. Moreover, the women themselves would not care for monogamy; it would mean far too much work. Before a girl becomes marriageable she goes through a fattening process, during which she is generally painted in some way, and afterwards painted with red by her husband.

"SOMEHOW LIFE MUST LAUGH."

"The Relation of Righteousness to Brute Facts" is the rather uncouth title of a study in the *International Journal of Ethics*, by Mr. A. H. Lloyd. He insists that this relation must be one of faith, the "faith that realises itself in broad sympathy, in positive activity, and in deep humour." Mr. Lloyd maintains that humour has a positive part in righteousness:—

Somehow life must laugh—deeply, quietly, reverently; and the more confident life is, the wider its sympathy and the more insistent its activity, the more surely and the more reverently it must laugh. Thus, not only do inactive philosophers call aloud for action and intellectually defy the will, but also such cause for humour confronts one at every turn. Is it less amusing that doctors very frequently fall seriously ill; that priests are themselves sinful creatures; or that babes have been known to speak wisely, while more than one sage has given utterance to unmitigated folly? Is it not, let me even say, one of the very deepest jests of human experience, at which, however tenderly, even the God must smile, that death is always associated with immortal life? In fact all the great truths of religion and morality are so many paradoxes. In face of such truths, then, can righteousness survive without a saving sense of humour?

And so man as he labours must laugh, and perhaps some day even God will be conceived and portrayed with laughter in His eyes. The laughter, however, that accords with faith and righteousness must be, only, to recall words already used, deep and quiet and reverent. It must be the laughter of a sympathy that overcomes life's persistent incongruities, and again, the laughter of a labour that is confident even in the face of disaster.

Chambers's Journal contains two articles by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, well known as a topographer, which those visiting Paris this summer or autumn may like to read. They deal with "The Old Mansions of Paris," of which many still remain, but scattered about, sometimes in rather unfamiliar corners of Paris, which tourists unfamiliar with the city would not easily find.

COLOUR CURE FOR THE INSANE.

IN the *Humane Review* E. Bury describes the Illinois Asylum for the Incurably Insane which has as its motto, "Sane surroundings for the insane." The Asylum is built on the picturesque bluffs of the Illinois river, and commands an extensive view of the charming country round. It is a community in itself. Dr. Zellar is the Superintendent. His principle for the home is non-imprisonment, non-restraint, non-resistance, eight hours' labour. The idea of the home is suggested in the arrangement of the cottages, and is carried to the highest point consistent with institutional life. The eye is also used as the avenue of health:—

Dr. Zellar is one who has great confidence in the effect of colour on the mind of a patient; therefore he has some cottages with walls of red, and carpet and incandescent globes of the same cheery colour. Here are placed the despondent, melancholy patients, and the effect is gratifying. Other cottages are painted and furnished in blue, which colour Dr. Zellar has found to have a soothing, quieting effect on the over-jubilant and excitable. A short time ago a black room was prepared—black walls, black curtains, black bed! "A shudder of horror ran through the force" when it was announced that a violent woman suffering from recurrent mania was to be placed in this room. A physician was placed in charge, and the victim's respirations were counted every thirty minutes by a competent nurse. Soon the woman fell into a profound sleep, and on awaking was calm, and soon fit to be restored to her cottage. This room has often been brought into requisition since, and always with satisfactory results.

Except in the home for the violent and destructive, where men attendants are employed, the homes for men as well as those for women are all under the supervision of female attendants.

HOW THE EYE SEES IN THE DARK.

IN the *Psychological Review* Dr. Oskar Nagel contributes interesting remarks on the evolution of the eye. He points out that the fibres of the optic nerve end in cylindrical rods (about 120 millions) and flask-shaped cones (about 60,000). J. von Kries' theory is that the cones form our colour-capable bright-apparatus, and the rods our totally colour-blind dark apparatus. This enables him to explain why a large number of animals see very distinctly in the dark:

The cause of this most probably is, that in their eyes, which are of nearly the same construction as the human eyes, rods and cones are uniformly intermixed. It can be proven that a horse sees very distinctly in the dark, by simply taking a ride on a very dark night over country roads. The horse will trot and gallop as safely as in daylight, while sometimes the rider will be afraid that the horse may stumble over a root or fall into a ditch. But there are even animals in existence which we positively know see much more distinctly at very low brightness than in the daylight—owls, etc. Here we have a case where, very probably, rods and cones have exchanged locations, as compared to the human eye.

When the eye of mammals was evolved, rods and cones were uniformly intermingled:—

Thereby the animals were adapted to the light in the daylight and in the dark. In such animals that are now procuring their food mainly during the night and in the dark, the cones were gradually driven back by the rods. In the human eye the opposite process took place: the rods were driven back by the

cones. We only see a restless glimmering light, a ghostly apparition, where a horse will distinctly see an object.

A still more noteworthy remark follows:—

We can observe the development of the human eye within the historical times. Homer does not distinguish black from blue, but his heroes find their way as well in the dark night as in day-time. And now take a modern silk-dyer or cotton-printer who clearly distinguishes thousands of different shades, though he is not able to find his way on a dark country-road.

So people that have lived in the country for generations and have to see their way in the dark are superior in this respect to the inhabitants of cities; who, however, have exchanged for this faculty a higher faculty, which makes our eyes, from the standpoint of evolution, superior to the eye of the eagle or owl. Dr. Nagel thinks that there may be formed a similar idea about the limits of sound perceived by the different species of animals.

THE BLIND AND HALT IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. BERNARD F. BUSSY, the ex-father of the Commons Press gallery, gives in the *Pall Mall Magazine* six pages of his reminiscences of forty years of Parliament. He says that his life in the gallery has extended over ten complete Parliaments and a portion of an eleventh, and has been lived under eight Prime Ministers, from Earl Russell to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. He recalls Parnell's maiden speech, which was a failure, and Lord Randolph's brilliant *début*. He tells of the marvellous way in which Mr. Fawcett overcame his blindness. He says:—

The curious thing about Mr. Fawcett's blindness was that it impeded him so little in his work and in the enjoyment of life. I have heard him describe, after a drive through a beautiful district, how much he had been charmed with "the scenery," and, when surprise was expressed, he explained that the motion of the carriage, corresponding with the undulations of the roads, gave him a very graphic mental picture of the nature of the ground over which he travelled. In the same way the stopping-off of the sunshine and consequent lessening of the sensation of warmth, coupled with the sighing of the wind through the branches of the trees, showed him when he was leaving the open country and passing through a wood; the plashing of the waters over the pebbles acquainted him with the fact that he was skirting a stream; and the scents borne on the air from flower, tree, field, and hedge-row, with the singing of birds, the bleating of sheep, the lowing of cattle, and the countless other sounds and signs that appeal with a tenfold effect to the ears of the blind completed the picture which the mind had drawn and coloured for itself. Such a wonderful realisation of the marvellous gifts of Voltaire's Zadig, or of the more modern Sherlock Holmes, I never heard before, nor since.

In some respects a more seriously handicapped member is thus described:—

Another victim of physical misfortune was Mr. Kavanagh, a wealthy Irish member who had been born without arms or legs, and had but slight rudimentary suggestions to show where the missing limbs ought to have grown. And yet this heavily-afflicted man could do all manner of things that might have been thought impossible to him. He could ride on horseback, write fluently and with ease, and help himself generally with great freedom and apparent comfort in numberless ways. He had, of course, to be carried to and from his seat, and he was allowed the privilege of recording his vote orally in the chamber without having to pass through a division lobby.

PEPPER FOR THE PEERS:

ARE MINISTERS A PACK OF COWARDS?

In the *Albany Review* Edward Jenks writes on the country and the Lords. He says that there is no other civilised country in the world in which a Chamber, to all intents and purposes purely hereditary, can obstruct, in perpetuity, the dearest wishes of the Representative House. In the later stages of this House there has, he says, been practically no pretence of selection by merit or ability for the House of Lords. For the most part the ranks of the Lords have been recruited by Court favourites and Royal bastards in the earlier of the two stages, and they have been filled by meek political hacks and useful money-bags in the later. Consequently the average mind in the House of Lords is of the creeping type, which clings desperately to property and privilege, and has an insane jealousy of popular liberty and progress. But, he asks quite pertinently, who shall blame the House of Lords and its supporters for sticking to what the gods have given them, and the cowardice, or worse, of their opponents allows them? The fault does not lie with the Lords.

WHAT CAN AT ONCE BE DONE.

Mr. Jenks says sternly, we expect from statesmen circumspection, deliberation, caution; but not cowardice or inefficiency. The threat to create a sufficient number of new Peers to prevent obstruction is quite enough, if it is believed. The great mistake has been that advantage was not taken of the threat to make the Lords swallow a Bill for putting the relations of the Houses on a permanently satisfactory footing:—

Limited power of rejection, plenary sitting, substitution of life for hereditary peerages—any reasonable plan you like—and then set to work on a fair basis. Let such a measure be the first work of next session; there are plenty of precedents in the political laboratory of our colonies, and they have worked well. Let a sum be placed on the Estimates to pay the patent fees of five hundred new barons who may be created, if necessary, to pass the measure, and the measure will pass, and the way will be clear. Promise a dissolution immediately after the passing of the measure, and let the country decide. If it disapproves the step, there will be a Tory House of Commons, and no harm will be done to the defenders of vested interests; if it approves, no one will be able to say that the Government has secured a monopoly of the field without a mandate. If the Government will not take this simple step, it does not *want* to limit the power of the House of Lords. For this is the dark suspicion which has begun to grow up since the death of the late Premier.

The House of Lords is a bogey which would not survive one honest blow. The country is waiting for the challenge to be taken up. Taken up it will be, if not by the present Government, then it is not difficult to see by whom. "Leave us to deal with the House of Lords," said a Labour leader:—

Shams cannot for ever exist on this earth; and a Government which professes to champion the cause of the people, and yet will not take the single step which is necessary to the triumph of that cause, is a sham of the most unmistakable kind.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE KING.

In the two July numbers of the *Revue de Paris* M. Victor Bérard gives the first instalments of a study of "The Work of Edward VII."

The subjects of Edward VII., he writes, have maintained the same loyalty towards the King which they showed to Queen Victoria, but to their hereditary devotion they have added an esteem and an admiration which have made this constitutional monarch almost an absolute master in certain matters. Never for two centuries has the King of England known such sovereignty. The fiction of the King who reigns and does not govern seems to remain the rule in home affairs, but in foreign affairs it is admitted on all sides that Edward VII. decides and acts, and it is to the personal action of this master-hand that the English people attribute the remarkable change for the better which the last seven years have brought about in the diplomatic situation in England.

In an article on England in Germany which M. Pierre Bernus contributes to the mid-July number of the *Nouvelle Revue*, the writer notes that by a singular coincidence Edward VII. came to the throne at the very moment when Anglo-German rivalry was at its height, and he says that the extraordinary diplomatic rôle of the King of England cannot be too strongly insisted on.

THE CHARACTER OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

PROFESSOR BRYCE, writing in the *North American Review* on the "Letters of Queen Victoria," says:—"One discovers already in her two qualities which she retained through life, and which struck those who knew her personally in her later years, all the more because they seemed at first sight to be hardly compatible qualities. One was a strong personal pride and sense of the dignity of her position. She was not haughty, much less arrogant. But she was penetrated through and through with a sense of what it meant to be head of the United Kingdom and the British Empire. Yet, although this feeling was added to her own high spirit—she would have been deemed a high-spirited woman even in a private station—it did not in her bear the fruit of vanity. She was not vain. She knew her own intellectual limitations; and never tried to make a figure in fields for which she was not fitted. If one were to make a comparison at all between persons whose surroundings were so different, one might, in comparing her with Queen Elizabeth, observe that she was quite free from two of Elizabeth's salient faults: personal vanity and faithlessness. Truthfulness and honour were the basis of her character, and as she was above deception herself, so she had a horror of deceit in others. She thought that international policy ought to be straightforward; and sometimes remonstrated against courses of action which seemed open to reproach on that score."

THE TWO UNIONIST PARTIES.

"UNIONIST" writes in the *World's Work* on Opposition prospects and personalities. The able writer invites the public to see what is going on behind the scenes. There are, according to him, practically two Unionist parties—one standing for a policy of constructive Imperialism and constructive social reform; the other for reaction and resistance to changes of all kinds.

THE PROGRESSIVE UNIONISTS.

With the former policy the writer couples the name of Lord Milner, of whom he says:—

He is a reformer of the architectural type, who would build up now an army through national service, now an industry through tariff protection, and now a nation by every economic means that could profit and purify its citizens. Neither the first nor the greatest who has held these ideals in the Unionist household, he is to-day the most sensitive indication of the extent to which they gather force.

With him would stand in the Progressive wing of the party Mr. Austen Chamberlain:—

The intellectual inferior of Lord Milner, he is probably his equal in stubbornness, and certainly his superior in the arts of party politics. He, too, is one of the forces in the party that make for sincerity. A hard hitter in face of the foe, in the inner chambers of the party there is that about the square set of his chest and his jaw which does not suggest compromise. It is not likely that he would go far with his party if his party were not going with him.

To these two he adds Mr. Bonar Law, and says:—

The three who lead progressive Unionism, Lord Milner, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and Mr. Bonar Law, three men of business instinct, care more for the safety of the Empire and the prosperity of the people than for the glories of the ancient British Constitution.

THE REACTIONARIES.

Of the reactionary section, the Unionist Party will not hear again of Lord George Hamilton, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Lord Hugh Cecil:—

Frightened already are the Unionists who differ from Lord Milner, and have resolved to put their backs against the door whenever the social reformer, Tory or Radical, sets his hand upon the latch. They are not the majority of their party. They are not its brains, nor its fighting force, nor as individuals are they so prominent as to call for identification. But they exist as an influence in the party. The London County Council is their place of sojourn to-day, and their influence will rule the next Unionist Government unless it is borne down by the pressure of the rival group that is headed by Lord Milner, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and Mr. Bonar Law.

THE OLYMPIAN ARBITER.

Comparing the forces of construction and reaction in the party, he says that the Progressives would beat the reactionaries by personal superiority, but the decision rests with Mr. Balfour. Mr. Chamberlain said, not long ago, "Mr. Balfour will have more power over the House of Commons than any man who ever sat in it." Why is it so? The writer says:—

Here is a man who is always misrepresented. He is handsome; his brow and eyes are sublime, yet the caricaturist invariably draws him as a gibbering idiot. He is supposed to

be vacillating and uncertain, while in fact he is as obstinate as a mule. He is called timid, though really as brave as any schoolboy's hero. On platforms he is "our great leader," though in truth he is not great. But that he is clever, cleverer than any man that ever was in politics, cleverer than Disraeli, cleverer than Gladstone, clever so that the word has almost to be given a new meaning when used to describe him—this is a truth.

THE SUPREMELY CLEVER MR. BALFOUR.

After the General Election, 1906, says the writer, his party would have welcomed his destruction. They knew that his personality had been the banner of their defeat. Yet from the darkest day until now he has steadily increased his influence by sheer intellectual superiority. Mr. Balfour is as much greater than Mr. Asquith as Mr. Asquith is greater than the average Unionist ex-Minister. The Liberal majority fears him and enjoys his brilliant powers as naturally as schoolboys with a great headmaster. Mr. Balfour's decision will certainly not be purely personal. In the last resort he is aware of the democracy, and if the democracy demands constructive Unionism, he will assent. But, says the writer, there is an impression abroad in the party, dating from the recent Unionist successes at the by-elections, that the reactionary group are going to win. Their victory would be regarded by numberless Unionists as the ultimate ruin of the British national cause. The writer concludes by urging the progressive Unionists to assert their principles in every village and town.

OUR COLONIAL OMNIBUS.

A WRITER in the *Edinburgh Review* on Colonial policy under the Earl of Elgin remarks on the way in which Lord Elgin was shunted when Mr. Asquith's Cabinet was formed. The article is a eulogy of the late Colonial Secretary, but it contains an important suggestion. At present the Colonial Office has to deal with two classes of absolutely distinct work—the work of the self-governing Colonies, which requires the temper and tact of a Foreign Office, and the work of the Crown Colonies, which resembles the work of the India Office. At present there is a curious jumble, thus vividly described:—

The Secretary of State for the Colonies may have to turn in a single morning's work from papers relating to diplomatic questions with regard to North American fisheries, or the boundary of Canadian jurisdiction, or the effect of a merchant shipping law passed by New Zealand, or the relation of the Commonwealth and the States in Australia, to others relating to the custody of Buddhist temples in Ceylon, the disputed election of a Greek bishop in Cyprus, the purchase of steamers for the river Niger, the eccentric conduct of an official who has gone off his head in the loneliness of a Pacific island, the sale of opium at Singapore, the finances of Mauritius, land tenure in East Africa, native marriage law in West Africa, a violent strike of black labourers in Trinidad, the progress of sleeping sickness in Uganda, or that of a "mad mullah" in Somaliland; or to the method of dealing with such unpleasing secret associations as that of the "human leopards" in Ashanti or Sierra Leone.

What is advocated is:—

That there should be one Secretary of State for correspondence with the self-governing dominions, and another for the administration of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

A SEMI-OFFICIAL RAT-CATCHER.

In the *World To-day* Mr. Frederic Lees writes upon "The King of the Rat-Catchers," in other words le Père Henri Dayve, semi-official rat-catcher of the Ville de Paris. He has followed his curious profession in the Paris sewers since before 1870, and catches his game with his hands, not with traps, but exactly how is a *secret professionnel*, which nobody is to learn until the old man dies. However, he allowed Mr. Lees and a flash-light photographer to go down with him one night into the Paris sewers and watch him catching the rats. One would imagine, to read the descriptions, that scrambling about underneath Paris was very far from pleasant. The journalists saw the old man catch five rats, and then went up again into the fresh air, though he said he must catch at least fifteen others that night. On a good night he might catch twenty-five or even thirty, and in the good days before the *tout à l'égout* system, which he said was rapidly driving all the rats out of the Paris sewers, he and his wife had caught as many as two hundred rats in an evening. They made money in those days. The rats are not killed, but sold to *ratadromes* for rat-catching competitions. Six hundred had to be sent shortly to Boulogne-sur-Mer, and consignments were sometimes sent to Ghent. But the old man could kill rats if he liked—could guillotine them, he boasted, at the rate of eight a minute. He was once, in his young and newly-married days, asked by President Cleveland to go to the White House to catch the rats there; but he preferred to stay with his wife in Paris. Mr. Lees has the merit of turning his old Frenchman's French into good, idiomatic English, instead of a jargon which is neither the one language nor the other.

ABOUT TIGERS.

THE *Modern Review* for July (Calcutta) contains a brief article entitled "Facts about Tigers." One of the most surprising of these facts is that between 1900 and 1904 no less than 4,000 human beings fell a prey to man-eating tigers. Tigers seem without doubt more destructive to human life than any other species of animal. During famines the statistics of the tiger-eaten always rise, for then the tigers move towards the plains in search of water, and being half-starved, are naturally more dangerous. Not only are they destructive of human life, but they are responsible for killing over 109,000 cattle in five years, between 1880 and 1884:—

The total number of deaths of human beings caused by tigers alone forms on the average 37 per cent. of the total number of deaths caused by other wild animals. The great havoc committed by these brutes upon cattle and men fully justifies the introduction of every possible contrivance for their extermination.

There is apparently little fear of tigers becoming extinct, at any rate not for a very long time yet, for in the impenetrable jungles of Bengal, Central India, and the Ghats of Southern India, where sportsmen can only get with difficulty or not at all, they may very well survive for many years. All tigers, it is

believed, are not man-eating, but once a man-eater it is apparently a case of always a man-eater.

Where cattle are found all the year round not many human beings fall victims to tigers; but once a tiger has taken to man-eating he becomes very crafty, and can baffle even the keenest of sportsmen. A Southern Indian tiger is reported to have killed as many as two hundred human beings, and a Himalayan tiger more than three hundred. So appallingly strong do they seem to be that there is a well-authenticated case of one jumping over a six-foot hedge of prickly pear with a bullock in his jaws, which might seem incredible but that it is well known what heavy animals tigers can carry and jump with them over big ravines. In Southern India, moreover, a tiger is sometimes as much as fourteen feet long, and of course anyone who has observed these animals closely, even in captivity, must have been struck with their powerful limbs and appearance of strength.

BECOMING DISEASE-PROOF.

IN *Science Progress* Mr. W. A. Brend discusses tuberculosis among animals, and he quotes Dr. Archdall Reid's conclusion that "a community exhibits a resistance to a disease which is in strict proportion to its past experience of it." The European peoples have suffered from tuberculosis since the days of Hippocrates, and have now acquired a degree of immunity. The inhabitants of the New World, not having had this experience, were swept off by the white plague, whole tribes at a time. The writer thinks this relation between experience and disease to be fully in accord with the theory of evolution by natural selection:—

A zymotic disease which persists from generation to generation and is not merely of occasional occurrence, eliminates in each generation those individuals who are most susceptible to it, or who are unable to develop adequate powers of resistance when attacked. Hence a progressively increasing degree of immunity and a continuously falling death-rate. Many other instances of this phenomenon have been investigated by Dr. Archdall Reid. Malaria is deadly to Europeans, but comparatively innocuous to West African natives who have undergone evolution against it; measles causes a high mortality among the Polynesians; Esquimaux die from vaccination, while Europeans usually recover from small-pox. Alcoholism, which he regards as governed by the same influences, is least among the ancient peoples round the Mediterranean who have had alcohol longest; greater among northern Europeans; and rampant among the primitive peoples of Australia and America to whom the poison is new.

The writer then passes to discuss how far immunity from tuberculosis prevails among the lower animals. He finds their immunity to increase with their closeness of contact with men. In the order of immunity and of close contact with the habits and food of men he places the following animals: rats and mice, dogs, cats, pigs, goats, bovines, rabbits, guinea-pigs, monkeys, apes. The theory of gradual acquirement of immunity by natural selection is confirmed by the greater readiness of children to contract disease. Children represent a stage in the life history in the race when the general evolution against disease was not so evident.

MUSIC AND ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

HUGO WOLF.

DR. WILHELM KLEEFELD contributes to the July *Velhagen* an interesting study of Hugo Wolf and his work. A peculiarity of Wolf's method was that the composer was never content to write a setting of a single lyric of a poet, but he would compose on end whole cycles and volumes of lyrics by the same poet, as in the Mörike book, the Goethe book, the Spanish song-book, the Italian song-book, etc. He was thus the first composer who sang what may be described as the complete musical biographies of the poets. Between February and May, 1888, he wrote music for forty-four of Mörike's poems, and in two more months he had completed settings of thirty-eight of Goethe's songs, while the whole volume of fifty-one Goethe numbers was finished in three and a half months. Unlike Schubert and Mozart, he could not compose amid the stir of human life, but like Beethoven and Wagner he loved to spin his fancies in solitude. Wolf's art, says the writer, is hardly national, but it never fails to attract the finer spirits of all classes and opinions, and his name has been inscribed in the book of the immortals.

In an article on "The Development of German Song from Wagner to Wolf," by Ernst Otto Nodnagel, in *Nord und Süd* for June and July, the writer concludes with a few words on Wolf, the greatest master of the objective lyric. He tells us that Wolf in his lifetime received for his songs 88 marks in five years, and that for the same songs 200,000 marks were paid to his heirs a short time after his tragic death.

IS WAGNER PASSING?

Mr. Lawrence Gilman writes in the *North American Review* on the alleged passing of Wagner. He admits that a score of years ago in New York Wagner reigned virtually alone over his kingdom:—

The dignity, the imaginative power, and the impressive emotional sweep of his dramas, as dramas, offset their obscurity and their inordinate bulk; and always their splendid investiture of music exerted, in and of itself, an entralling fascination. And that condition of affairs might have continued for much longer had not certain impetuous young men of modern Italy demonstrated the possibility of writing operas which were both dramatically engrossing and musically eloquent, and which had the incalculable merit, for our time and environment, of being both swift in movement and unimpeachably obvious in meaning. Thereupon began the reign of young Italy in contemporary opera. It was inaugurated with the "Cavalleria Rusticana" of Mascagni and the "I Pagliacci" of Leoncavallo; and it is continued to-day, with immense vigour and persistence, by Puccini with all his later works. The sway of the composer of "Madame Butterfly" is triumphant and well-nigh absolute; and the reasons for it are not elusive.

Now the attitude towards Wagner in New York is a little apathetic. The Wagnerites, it is true, are gone:—

But the music lives, as an independent commentary that is of almost universal scope in its voicing of the moods and emotions of men and the varied pageant of the visible world. As music it is still, at its best, unparalleled and unapproached; and as Pater prophesied of the poetry of Rossetti, more torches will be lit from its flame than even enthusiasts imagine. Nothing

can ever dim the glory of Wagner the weaver of tones. His place is secure among the Olympians; where he sits, one likes to fancy, apart—a little lonely and disdainful. His music is both gorgeous and exquisite, epic and tender, sublimely noble, and human as passion and despair.

DÜRER'S WORKS.

Sir W. Martin Conway, writing in the July *Burlington*, says he has taken the trouble as "a pleasant recreation" actually to try and arrange in chronological order a tolerably complete set of photographic reproductions of the work of Albrecht Dürer. As the photographs run into thousands, and Sir Martin Conway's collection fills fourteen boxes two and a half inches thick, the job in hand must have been a tough one. It is easy enough to arrange the dated pictures and drawings, but the wrestle comes with the many which are undated. The writer has studied all the published literature on the subject and the various lists of engravings in chronological order, but is not satisfied with any of them. Yet he has found many drawings hard if not impossible to place.

"CHARTERHOUSE CHAPEL."

In the August number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* Mr. Walter Calvert has a second article on pictures depicting Famous Scenes from Famous Novels. Sir Hubert von Herkomer's "Charterhouse Chapel," for instance, portrays a scene in the "Newcomes." The "brothers," the old reverend black-gowns, are assembling for service. Most of the figures are actual portraits, the models being modifications of the best types of faces the painter could get among his friends. The second "brother" in the front pew is Sir James Paget; next to him is Samuel Pope, Q.C. The "brother" nearest to us on the bench to the left was painted from an Oxford "don." Other scenes included in Mr. Calvert's article are "The Tepidarium," described in "The Last Days of Pompeii;" "Sinbad storing His Raft," in the "Arabian Nights," etc.

POETRY IN PERIODICALS.

AN American critic who has been taking a census of the poetry appearing in the chief American periodicals for 1907 finds that out of 233 only thirty-four of these poems had real merit. No one will be surprised to learn that the *Atlantic Monthly*, with which are associated the names of Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Whittier, was easily first with the number of good poems published in its pages.

"EVER TOGETHER."

In *Harper's* there are three stanzas by Louise M. Sill, entitled "Down the Vale." The last runs thus:—

And when these pleasant paths know us no more,
When we shall sound
The farther seas that lave an unknown shore
In mists profound,
We shall not turn regretfully to look
At earth's closed book,
For we shall ever be, without one fear,
Together, dear,

HOW ROME BEGAN.

IN the *American Journal of Archaeology* Mr. J. B. Carter combines the conclusions of historical and topographical research in a discussion of the beginnings of Rome. The primitive Italic peoples settled in two ways—on the one hand, on hilltops in villages—fortified by walls, known as *oppida*; and in farms scattered through the valleys and plains in districts known as *pagi*. These two classes of settlers settled the region of Rome, its hills and its valleys, and were known respectively as *oppidani* and *pagani*. On the hilltops the *oppida* were built—on the Capitoline, the Esquiline, the Quirinal, the Palatine, etc. The *urbs* or City of Rome is characterised by the union of both *oppida* and *pagi* within a large surrounding wall, and the presence outside of this wall of a *pomerium*. “It was not a city in the modern sense of the word, but rather a fortified region containing both hilltop towns and fertile crop-raising valleys.”

So in the dim dawn of its history the city which was to unite the Mediterranean world served its apprenticeship by uniting the hill-forts and valley-farms that clustered round a bend in the Tiber.

EXCAVATING HERCULANEUM.

AN ASTONISHING PROPOSAL.

ALEX. DEL MAR, in the *Engineering Magazine*, sets forth a plan for the opening up—or perhaps I ought to say the exploitation—of the ancient Herculaneum, buried by Vesuvius in A.D. 79.

The generally accepted idea of how such a city should be excavated is that all the covering earth and volcanic material should be removed, laying bare the ruins, as in Pompeii. This is impossible in the case of Herculaneum, as the town of Resina (20,000 inhabitants) is built on top of it. The present proposal—it is no surprise to find it emanates from an American company—is to treat the ancient city as a rock mine, using all the mechanical appliances and devices which, says Mr. del Mar, have elevated the art of mining in America to the dignity of a scientific industry. The plan of operation which the writer describes appears to deal more with the way in which Herculaneum is to be exploited for visitors than with the actual engineering methods to be adopted. This is perhaps not surprising, as Mr. del Mar, who has been appointed to superintend the mining operations, appears to know little about the actual conditions.

It seems strange to run tunnels and sink shafts when the ancient city is only 120 feet below the ground surface. We are assured, however, that the peaceful town of Resina will not fall in; it will probably be benefited by the great rush of visitors who will be attracted by the enterprise of the company.

For it appears that even whilst the mining operations are in progress “a luxurious elevator, handsomely furnished,” will be provided for descending the main shaft. This shaft will be covered by an

edifice chiefly constructed to meet the requirements of visitors. The workings will be lit throughout by electricity so vividly that no part will be in obscurity. The telephone will also be installed throughout, and telephonic slot-box stations, open to the public upon deposit of a small fee, will be erected at convenient points! Refectories and other places of entertainment for visitors will be provided, so that, to quote Mr. del Mar, “an entire day may be spent in the Habitation of the Past with both edification and pleasure!”

Shades of the ancient Romans! Let us, at any rate, hope that whilst engaged in manufacturing a new show place for the tourist some valuable historical finds may be made.

LUTHER AND MELANCTHON AS PERSECUTORS.

IN the *Baptist Review and Expositor* Mr. John Horsch exposes Luther's relations to the Anabaptists, with no small indignation. The Anabaptists, he says, took up the primeval war-cry of the Reformation before Lutheranism had become a State Church. Luther wrote “Against the Sneaks and Hedge Preachers,” a book to condemn the Dissenters—that is, the Anabaptists. But there are deeper stains than those of ink on Luther's memory:—

At the Diet of Speier, in 1529, a decree was passed by the Catholic majority of the Estates, in the name of the Emperor, that all who had been rebaptised should be killed without trial or sentence. “Every Anabaptist and rebaptised person of either sex, above the age of childhood, shall be put to death by fire, the sword or otherwise, without previous trial.” Luther, instead of raising his voice in protest against so murderous a decree, advised the Elector to accept it. “Concerning the other point,” he wrote in April, 1579, “that His Electoral Grace should be obedient to His Imperial Majesty's command against the Anabaptists and Sacramentarians [*i.e.* the Zwinglians], it is right that H. E. G. should do this willingly, for of the forbidden creeds none is either found or tolerated in the land of H. E. G., neither are they to be tolerated.”

In 1541, in a document addressed to the Elector of Saxony, Luther expressed himself as favouring the execution of Anabaptists with the sword.

An Anabaptist (Henry Crouth) and his friends were put to death on Melancthon's advice at Jena in 1536. Another Anabaptist, Frederick Erbe by name, was kept in confinement by the Landgrave of Hesse. The Landgrave was pressed to put the man to death, not merely by the Elector of Saxony, but also by Luther and Melancthon. He declined to do so. Erbe was only put to the torture and imprisoned in Wartburg Castle, where Luther had been protected. Mr. Horsch writes with some warmth:—

In many works on church history by Protestant authors the impression is conveyed that Luther was a staunch defender of religious liberty, that he was the central figure in a movement for freedom of conscience and a thorough reformation of the church, and that those toward whom he assumed an attitude of intolerance were revolutionary disturbers of the peace. The attempt to save upon all hazards the name of the leading state church reformers who for victory of their cause leaned so strongly upon the bloody arm of the state, has been a source of confusion in the study of the history of the Reformation.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED

THE AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

THE special features of the August number are a series of sketches of political leaders—of J. S. Sherman, Republican candidate; John Worth Kern, Democratic candidate for Vice-President; and Mr. Bryan's Convention. There are two sketches of the late President Cleveland, and also of the late Murat Halstead, editor of the *Cincinnati Commercial*. The portraiture of "Uncle Remus" is noticed elsewhere. So that biography is strong in this number. Of world-historic importance is the transformation the Japanese have effected in Formosa, Mr. Gregg's description of which claims separate notice. It is interesting to find an account of Australasia under the title of "The Anglo-Saxon Country in the South Pacific," and to note the writer's remark that in view of the American attitude to Asiatic immigrants and of Australian dread of Japan, the world voyage of the American warships is interpreted as an anti-Asiatic demonstration by the nearest Anglo-Saxon power. Mr. M. A. Hayes describes the newest trans-continental route, the 269½ miles of railway across Guatemala from Puerto Barros to San José. The material, the contractors, the conductors and engineers were all American. Increased American trade is expected in consequence. The mystery and wonder and application of the gyroscope are retailed in two papers. The review of the world during the month is, as usual, encyclopedic in its range.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW.

THE glory of the July number is the late Mr. Francis Thompson's study of Shelley, noticed elsewhere. There are many other interesting articles. The development of Catholic social work in Germany is described, and the immense influence exerted by the "autumn manoeuvres" or Social Congresses. Bertram C. A. Windle hopes that nothing will lead to a breakdown of the Irish Universities Bill, for it seems to him to contain at least the germ of a satisfactory settlement.

Mr. W. S. Lilley writes of the Eucharistic Congress to be held next month at Westminster. Seven princes of the Church, more than sixty Archbishops and Bishops, and a great multitude of priests and laymen from all parts of the world have already signified their intention of being present. This Sacrament has, says Mr. Lilley, from the very first, been "the life and light of the faithful, the act of worship, the supreme function of religion, the bond of unity"; and adds, "More converts are made by the Blessed Sacrament itself than by discussions about it."

Mr. Wilfrid Ward contributes an appreciation of the three notable editors—Delane, Hutton, and Knowles. Knowles was first as a "mere practical success"; Delane as a great political force during his lifetime; Hutton alone left behind him the abiding legacy of a noble and austere tradition.

Rev. R. H. Benson discusses Christian Science, and says that we need some clear and patient thinker, with a gift of expression, to dissect Mrs. Eddy's works and to set out plainly and simply her confusions of thought and phrase.

Francis M. Wyndham repudiates indignantly Anatole France's suggestion that Joan of Arc was a hallucinated dupe and puppet.

One of the best preparations for the Protestant ministry would be a regular perusal of the *Dublin Review*. Charity would be more; bigotry would be less.

THE WORLD'S WORK.

THERE is plenty of living interest in the August contents. Three or four papers have been separately noticed. Mr. R. L. Hart describes Dr. Worcester's mental healing as Christian Science without mystery. The flights of the Wright brothers with their flying machine are described in another paper, in which it is said that these two undemonstrative, quiet bicycle dealers have, without any great outlay of money and with the least possible publicity, done for aerial navigation what Fulton did for navigation by steam. Mr. Randolph Bedford describes the copper country in Northern Central Australia. It is 100 miles wide by 240 broad; 25 per cent. copper is the limit of payableness, until the contemplated railway is made. He remarks that he knows of no quicker means of converting the black labour advocate who is sure that a white Australia is impossible than a box seat on the North Queensland coach at nine p.m. The teeth chatter with the extreme cold! F. T. Jane gives interesting particulars about some lost roads of England. There are several striking papers on making the brains of industry more acute.

THE ALBANY REVIEW.

THERE are many good articles in the August number, which have been separately noticed. Mr. Hubert Beaumont, Secretary of the Central Small Holdings Society, describes the Small Holdings Act in operation, and points out the difficulties placed in the way of would-be holders, and their consequent scepticism of results. He grants, however, that it is too early to pronounce on the fate of the Bill. Mr. James Hooper describes the persistence even to the present day of invultuation, the practice of treating figurines or effigies of persons in the belief that what is done to the figure will result to the person. There are literary papers on Dante and Mary Coleridge. Mr. Lowes Dickinson discusses Machiavellianism, and says that every idealist, before he can get to work, must meet and wrestle with Machiavelli on the way. When he has broken the staff of that god, he may be fit to pass through the fire.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for August contains three or four articles of more than ordinary value. Two of these—Dr. Dillon's account of the Persian Revolution and Mr. H. G. Wells's exposition of "My Socialism"—are noticed elsewhere.

CHINA AND THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

The most brilliant essay in the magazines of the month is Mr. Edward Foord's paper entitled "China and the Roman Empire." It is a somewhat terrible paper to read, recalling as it does stories of centuries of merciless slaughter, extending over two continents, but it is original and most suggestive. Mr. Edward Foord maintains that a Chinese Emperor, whose name few of us have ever heard, and none of us can pronounce, who died two hundred years before Christ, was the real author of the downfall of the Roman Empire. This Emperor, whose name is Ch'in-chi-huang-ti, was the man who built the Chinese wall, a feat which, in Mr. Foord's opinion, entitles him to rank with Julius Caesar and with Khammurabi as the greatest men who have ever appeared on the world's stage. By building that wall he raised an impenetrable rampart against the Hunnish tribes, who, finding all progress Eastward barred, turned Westward, and ultimately destroyed the Roman Empire. The original cause of the impulse which had as its ultimate the sack of Rome, and a thousand years later the capture of Constantinople, was the building of the great wall of China. Mr. Foord concludes his article by an ominous reference to the possibility that China will once more change the course of the world's history if she is goaded into action by half a century of insults from the pack of snarling, jackal-like States calling themselves the Great Powers of Europe.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF DARWINISM.

Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace has been moved to take up the cudgels on behalf of Darwin, against those who are glibly declaring every day that Darwinism is played out, and that as a means of explaining the origin of species, and the general development of the organic world, it is entirely superseded by newer and more scientific views. This he stoutly denies, and by way of justifying his denial he gives a short outline sketch of the theories which have claimed to have superseded Darwin's explanation of organic evolution by means of Natural Selection. These are the views of the Neo-Lamarckists, the Mutationists, and the Mendelians. The claims of these gentlemen appear to Dr. Wallace as absurd as those of the admirers of the immortal Pickwick, who believed his "Speculations on the Source of the Hampstead ponds, with some Observations on the Theory of Tittlebats," to have been a most important contribution to the science of that period.

NEXT YEAR'S FINANCE.

Mr. Harold Spender discusses Next Year's Budget. He says that Mr. Lloyd-George will have to find at

least £8,000,000 for the Old Age Pensions, an extra £3,000,000 for the Navy, another £1,000,000 for Education, whilst for Unemployment he puts down the sum of £3,000,000 sterling, leaving out of account an extra £5,000,000 a year that has to be borrowed for Irish Land Stock. Mr. Spender assumes the definable liabilities of the future at £12,000,000. How is this liability to be met? He has suggested that Mr. Lloyd-George might raid the Sinking Fund, but, owing to the falling revenue and the reduction of the Sugar Duty, he does not think that more than £2,000,000 will be available from this source. Another £2,000,000 might be obtained from the Death Duties. It is impossible to get anything from the land for the next two years. By imposing a Super-Tax on incomes of over £5,000 a year he might get £3,000,000 a year. This would still leave £5,000,000 to be raised some way. He suggests that £3,000,000 might be obtained by imposing higher licence fees if the House of Lords throws out the Licensing Bill, but even then Mr. Lloyd-George will be £3,000,000 short. He suggests that the only way in which this deficit can be made is by cutting down the expense of the Army and Navy.

THE ABBÉ LOISY AND MODERNISM.

The author of the article entitled "The Policy of the Pope" contributes a very interesting essay upon M. Loisy's life and experiences. Modernism, he says, is become as much a heresy as Pelagianism or Arianism. The excommunication of M. Loisy has brought to a close another chapter in the history of Roman Catholicism. He thinks that the emotional disturbance which this consummation will cause will probably exceed any change of the same character produced by the theory of Jansen, or even the protest of Luther. What M. Loisy has done is to bring home to the mind of every Catholic that the title-deeds of his Church have mouldered away, and if brought into contact with the upper air will crumble and vanish as dust, as the visible Roman Church, the Church of Augustine and Anselm, has played its part.

THE NATIONALITIES OF HUNGARY.

Count Joseph Mailáth vigorously defends the Magyar majority against attacks that have been made upon it by the Slavs, Germans and Roumanians. It is true that he can only make out that they are a majority by excluding Croatia. But he is so carried away by a conviction of the importance of creating a barrier against the union of the Northern and Southern Slavs that a percentage more or less does not seem to be of importance in his eyes. The nationalities are endeavouring to make out of Hungary a federation of nationalistic States, but in Hungary the Magyars have a just claim to predominance since for over a thousand years they have been the lords of Hungary. That argument is not likely to appeal much to the others, who probably feel that after a thousand years of subordination they should have their turn.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

IN "A Bolt from the Blue" Lieut.-Colonel Pollock pictures what he conceives to be a possible invasion of England by 150,000 Germans, within twenty-four hours of the departure, on a frivolous pretext, of the German Ambassador from London. He maintains that we are no longer mistress of the seas, and is of opinion that if Germany could secure command of the North Sea for three days she could invade and conquer the United Kingdom without any serious difficulty; because, with the exception of an insignificant regular army, we have no troops capable of offering a respectable resistance.

Reginald Bray writes an interesting paper on the burden of the family. He maintains that, speaking broadly, "the curve representing the strength of the family bond touches or drops below the zero line in the case of the lowest section of the community, fluctuates a little above zero with the unskilled labourer, rises steadily with the artisan, and culminates somewhere in the lower half of the middle class. As wealth increases, the curve bends downwards, and with the millionaire approaches again the zero line." Mr. Bray's argument is that if the State, helping a man not because he is poor but because he is a citizen, would lighten the burden of the family, the strength of the family bond would rise among the lowest classes of the community. Help from the State, given without loss of civic self-respect, is no menace to the family, as anti-Socialists maintain.

Fair play for Japan is demanded by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner of Trade for the Dominion of Canada. He traces the campaign of disparagement which prevails in the Press to certain well-known newspaper correspondents who during the recent war were kept from the front, and have since devoted themselves to criticising Japan. And the newspapers published in foreign languages in Japan which belittle and ridicule all things Japanese are also an element of difficulty. The writer himself, speaking from his own experience, declares "unless Western labour is placed on the highest possible productive level, I doubt whether the West will hold its own against Japan." He is of opinion that "the permanent industrial and financial stability of Japan is as certain as that which has already been secured in Germany, the United States, and Canada." The Japanese have not succumbed to the passion for sport. Drinking cafés and beer gardens have no serious place in their life. They work hard for sixteen hours a day. Because of cheaper production, Japan will become a favourite field for foreign capital and industrial enterprise. Education proceeds side by side with commercial expansion. Duty appears to be the central thought of everyday existence in official Japan. The Japanese regard themselves as the equal of any Western nation. Mr. Preston thinks we had better not provoke the national sensitiveness of the Japanese.

Sir Oliver Lodge pleads to the charity of wealth for the needed extension of Birmingham University,

and suggests that the Colonies might express their gratitude to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain by substantially endowing his University. Mr. A. G. Bradley recalls how Carleton, Lord Dorchester, with a small garrison, against overwhelming odds and in spite of disaffection within, saved Quebec and Canada for the British Empire in January, 1776.

"Inquirer" comments on the fact that in the Balkans Austria has abandoned the policy of real reforms for a line of action and inaction leading to lucrative concessions. He presses for an international declaration that shall place Macedonia in a position analogous to that occupied by Manchuria. Miss Frewen's "Winter Impression of Sweden" and Mr. H. W. Wilson's appreciation of Lord Charles Beresford claim separate notice.

The Forum.

WITH the July number the *Forum* reverts from the quarterly method of publication, which it has followed for the last six years, to the monthly method, which it followed during the first sixteen years of its existence—1886 to 1902. There are the usual surveys of American politics, foreign affairs, finance, drama and literature. In the special articles Mr. Brander Mathews writes with charming freedom on dining clubs and banqueting clubs, and Mr. G. P. Krapp contributes a very thoughtful study of creation in language and creation in literature.

Good Housekeeping.

THE August number is full of useful articles for the housewife. Special new and novel cooking recipes alternate with valuable hints upon everything connected with the home. Good, sound sense is on every page of the magazine, given often in amusing form, and almost always well illustrated. Books that Have Helped is a delightful section, and some of the children's stories are charming. In the Happiness and Health section, conducted by the Rev. Samuel McComb, a long review is given of the book "Religion and Medicine," which sets forth the basis of the Emanuel movement, described recently in our pages.

System.

THE July number is the best which has yet appeared in London. Printing and paper are improved, whilst the contents are of more general interest than hitherto—they are becoming more and more international. The huge mail order business of Montgomery Ward in Chicago is described, and an account is given of the automatic system of transporting parcels at Harrod's Stores. In a magnificently illustrated article Mr. G. W. Stannard describes the organisation of Liverpool, the world's greatest port, and Mr. C. H. Steinway recounts how, in his great piano factories, he endeavours to make every man a producer. Several brightly-written stories all convey some instinctive business method, and there are many more technical articles dealing with special business.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY—AND AFTER.

MANY of the articles in the *Nineteenth Century* are short, and though several are interesting, none is very striking. First place is given to Colonel Lonsdale Hale's paper insisting on the insecurity and precariousness of our Home defence. It is evident that he believes, if not exactly in "Germans in Epping Forest," yet in the remarkable topographical knowledge of England possessed by Germans; and he gives reasons why such a knowledge is possessed, and how it is acquired. Should the present international situation change, we must either be absolutely defenceless at Home, or disregard Imperial calls. Not to respond to the latter might mean the dissolution of the Empire; yet to comply with them might mean paralysation of its heart. Another article, "Dreadnoughts for Sale or Hire," deals with the *Dreadnought* ships sold by us to Brazil and those being built by Austria-Hungary. Brazil wants to get rid of these ships, it is said, and it is matter of great importance what Power gets them. John Bull must now take into account not only the warships of any two Powers combined, but the potential reserves of such Powers in the hands of other minor States.

Sir Francis Burnand, rummaging among his books, found a French translation of "Pickwick" in old numbers of the *Journal Pour Tous*. He gives extracts from it, with the English, to show that, on the whole, the French translator acquitted himself remarkably well of an exceedingly difficult task. Miss Rose Bradley describes the Basque country in the month of May very charmingly indeed. May is there, like the English June, the month of roses, and altogether delicious. Mr. Arthur Hawkes' view of the Quebec Tercentenary and its effect on French Canada is that the Tercentenary will be the largest advertisement the French Canadian has ever received. It will show the French that they are more highly appreciated than they supposed, and will encourage them more readily to participate with their English-speaking brethren in the commercial expansion of Canada as a whole.

"A Workman's Remedy for Unemployment" is an article of a type uncommon from a working man. Mr. J. G. Hutchinson, the writer, after quoting Messrs. Rowntree's estimate of 6s. 10d. per week as the average sum spent on intoxicants by every working class family in the kingdom, and putting these families at 6,500,000, makes a calculation that a reasonable amount of beer for such families is, on an average, fourteen pints a week, at 2s. 11d., or 2s. 4d. if beer is bought in the cask. In this way he reckons at least 3s. 8d. could be saved out of the 6s., or £61,966,632 a year, to be put into productive, and not non-productive industries. The extra capital required for the extra production would be more than enough to provide employment for the workmen usually unemployed.

Mrs. Humphry Ward, writing on the Women's Anti-Suffrage movement, contends that in the nineteen years since an appeal against women's suffrage

was issued in the *Nineteenth Century*, the local government voting powers of women have been much extended; but, important as women's share in local government has become, female suffrage as such has had very little to do with it, or with the general progress of reform. It has been very difficult to get women to vote in any numbers; and with regard to the important powers in respect of women and children possessed by local bodies, the woman vote has notoriously meant little or nothing. This, she thinks, seems to show that women are not naturally voters. The article contains the anti-suffrage manifesto, and Mrs. Ward's own speech *in extenso* upon it, the main argument of which is based on the poor use women have already made of the powers conferred on and opportunities open to them.

BADMINTON.

WHAT a varied array of attractions for this holiday season does the August number present! "Silken sails on a pearly sea"—the very title draws one to Charles Pears' "Day with the Crack Yachts," and the fascination grows at the sight of the pictures of the white-winged craft. Then there are the game prospects for 1908—pronounced by Major Acland-Hood to be on the whole good, if the present drought does not continue. Grouse and partridge, he says, are both late but healthy. The vistas that open to the salmon angler in Galway are shown by picture and pen. Sir Home Gordon describes as the champagne of cricket, as the quintessence of the game, the time when the brilliant sparkle of the play keeps all spectators enthralled and enthusiastic. "The amateurs mainly provide it." The typical "champagne batsmen" are to him Messrs. Spooner and Trumper. Mr. R. A. Cross transports the reader's mind away to the Vandrefield and to the joys of hunting the reindeer. The sport of sailing on land, when the wheeled craft scuds before the breeze, is sketched by Mr. A. P. Knowles. A world of suggestion, of health and excitement and pleasure, is contained in these pages

YACHTING AND BOATING.

THE yachting season finds the *Yachting and Boating Monthly* appearing in a superb special August number. To turn over the pages is a joy to hand and eye. The fine pictures of famous yachts appeal strongly to lovers of the sea. The general public, and especially the fashionable world which flocks to Cowes, will doubtless be most struck by Mr. Harry Furniss' line portraits—eleven in number—of ladies and gentlemen well known in the exclusive circles of Cowes Castle. A cruise to the Elbe and Baltic via the Canal is sketched by Mr. Albert Strange, both with pen and pencil. Miss Barbara Hughes describes racing in the 7-metre class. Miss Evelyn Adams gives expert advice on how to dress for Cowes. But the illustrations remain the wonder and delight of the magazine.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE most important paper of the month is that wherein Prince Alfonso de Bourbon describes the movement for the expulsion of duelling from Europe. That, and Mrs. Greig's defence of sex equality as against adult suffrage, and Mr. T. H. S. Escott's "Court and Crowd at Exeter Hall," have received separate notice.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

Mr. Angus Hamilton laments that when opportunities were so nearly equal between Russia and Great Britain, "the requirements of Anglo-Persian policy were not safeguarded from the intrusion of humanitarian instincts." He says:—

It is to be hoped—and indeed it is likely—that autocracy will prevail, for careful reflection must show that the troubles in Persia have sprung from the replacing of autocratic methods by constitutional principles, when there was no reserve of parliamentary ability in the country, nor, moreover, is it likely that there ever will be. Thus, when Parliament assembled and the delegates were returned, an ill-conditioned mob of frothy agitators foregathered in Teheran, their aim being in the main to exploit the novelty of Parliamentary procedure for their own advantage. Divided into Reformers and Reactionaries, they batten on the Shah or abused him from their seats in the House, the unfortunate monarch in either case being the victim of his Parliament. For eighteen months this condition of affairs has continued, and in its short existence the Persian Parliament has afforded a striking argument for the immediate restoration of the old order.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.

Mr. J. Saxon Mills recalls the blunder of the Earl of Carnarvon in 1858, who refused the express desire of the Orange Free State to be reunited with the Cape Colony. He discusses the question whether the future constitution of a united South Africa should be federal or unitarian. But, he says, in any case, the question of an "electoral basis" will have to be fought out and settled. The British will have to stand for the principle of "one vote, one value," if they are to secure their proper voice in South African politics. This principle, together with those of equal constituencies, the basis of voters, and automatic redistribution, were embodied in the Transvaal constitution, and under any scheme of union they must be extended to the whole of South Africa.

At present, he says:—

Radicalism in South Africa has never been pursued more nakedly and with a more deliberate and determined insistence than by the triumphant Boer organisations and the Boer Governments during recent years.

For this he blames the Liberal Government. He concludes by declaring that—

the one condition of peace in this long-distracted country is the frank and general acceptance of British supremacy, and the only sure basis of that supremacy is a clear preponderance of the British element in the white population.

CANADIAN LOYALTY VIA SOUTH AFRICA.

How wise has been the Liberal policy in South Africa is shown by the witness borne by Mr. James Milne, writing on the Quebec Tercentenary. He says:—

The mass of the French-Canadians disliked the South African war, but our prompt giving of self-government to the Dutch has healed any cracks in that mirror of our attitude to brother races under the Union Jack.

Mr. Milne expresses the hope that the English-speaking Canadians will learn from the French Canadians their latent artistic sense, the charm and grace of the French Canadian women, and the ideals which French Canada nurtures from old France. Canada might enlarge its national soul to a priceless extent by drawing on the natural endowment of its French people. He says the one-time talk about Canada being incorporated with the United States has left not a whisper in the Dominion. Canada is on her feet, she goes forward to greater ends confident, and at times more than confident. Mr. Edward Salmon writes on the romance of the past suggested by the Quebec Tercentenary. He hopes that as Canada has become a nation in fact, it is about time that the British Empire became an Empire in something more than name.

OUR DEBT TO FRANCE.

Professor Churton Collins writes on the literary indebtedness of England to France. He concludes:—

Long may France continue to be what for more than seven centuries she has been—the correctress of all that is characteristically infirm and defective in us, long may the *esprit gaulois* continue to temper our graver and more sombre native genius, and long may her classics be living influential examples to us of that high severe conscientiousness and loyalty to art which has given them their immortality, and teach us something of the secret of their inimitable style, something of that distinction, that lucidity, that grace which in the art of expression appear to be their inalienable inheritance and characteristic.

WHAT IS ORTHODOX SOCIALISM?

Just as all philosophy, rightly understood, is said to be Plato, so Mr. E. Belfort Bax insists that all Socialism, rightly understood, is Marx. Socialism means administration of things in contradistinction to our present civilisation, which means the coercion of men. Therefore, "under Socialism, for the first time in history the individual will have the opportunity of real freedom."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett urges that the Government should appoint a committee of its own members, with the assistance of independent naval officers, to hold a private but searching investigation into the administration of the Admiralty. He also urges that the Commander-in-Chief of the British Navy in time of war should possess the quality of personal magnetism. Mr. G. R. Askwith, who is chairman of the Government Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Joint Standing Committee, writes from his experience since 1905 to say that Wages or Price Boards—or Trade Boards, as some people would like to make them—are, as a principle, not wholly ideal, but possible, practicable, and likely to be advantageous. Robert S. Rait contributes a panegyric on the late David Masson, and Francis Gribble shows up the seamy side of Rousseau during his Secretaryship to the French Embassy in Vienna.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The *Westminster Review* for August contains no very important article.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN CHINA.

"A Chinese Student" classifies existing political parties in China as three: Constitutional Monarchs, Constitutional Democrats, and Revolutionary Republicans. The first-named party is the most powerful, as it consists chiefly of aristocrats, with some means of carrying their views into execution; it is, on the whole, well organised, and possesses many newspapers and periodicals. The Revolutionary or Republican Party is second in importance, and owes its existence to the zeal of Dr. Dun Yat Sen. Its chief and frankly-avowed object is to overthrow the present government and establish a republic in its stead. Then there are the Constitutional Democrats, who think the efficiency of a government depends not so much on its form as on its foundation and background. Incidentally, the writer explains the meaning of the catchword "China for the Chinese" as signifying merely that the Chinese people will maintain their national rights and interests against anyone, from within or without, who attempts to endanger them, and not as that they are in any way anti-foreign.

THE ETHICS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Mr. A. B. Wallis Chapman reviews the way in which opinions have been ventilated in England, whether by public meetings, pamphlets, or, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, by the Church. There is, he concludes, little evidence of the growth of tolerance as apart from indifference. There is not only the intolerance of party managers and organisations, but the intolerance of the public, who comparatively recently mobbed Mr. Lloyd-George at Birmingham, and also Mr. R. J. Campbell. Audiences will often not allow free speech; and the ideal of a public meeting, is far distant, and has been made much farther distant, the writer seems to think, by the tactlessness of the Suffragettes.

THE DEMORALISATION OF THE LAW.

"Ignotus," in his article on this subject, comments on the undue importance attached to judge-made law, and remarks that, among its vagaries, none are more remarkable than the preferential treatment of women. A woman cannot be imprisoned for debt; her property, if legally settled on her, cannot be attached for payment of debt; she can leave her husband, and he has no power to compel her to return—in short, the husband's are the duties, the wife's the privileges. The wife, moreover, can slander and libel to her heart's content, and the husband is responsible; while the frequency of perjury by women in divorce cases is "nothing short of a public scandal." Baron Huddleston is quoted as having been of opinion that in certain cases men required far more protection against women than women against men. This, in the *Westminster Review*, is surprising.

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE.

Pearson's Magazine is one of the best of the holiday numbers. The vast changes, and, as a rule, the vast improvements that have taken place in London in the last hundred years are well brought out by means of an illustrated article. Sometimes picturesqueness has been lost, as in the case of London Bridge, while Victoria Avenue is not, it might be thought, altogether an improvement on the old state of things; but on the whole there can be no question that London has gained much more than she has lost. Another article deals with "Tree Sculpture," or Topiary, with illustrations of some of the best tree-cutting in England.

SCHOOL FOR COWBOYS.

Two colonial men, it seems, have established or are establishing at Shepperton-on-Thames a school of Colonial Instruction, where young Englishmen may learn to ride as they would have to ride in Mexico, America, or Australia. The founders of the school think too much importance is attached to a knowledge of farming by those anxious to live in the Colonies. There are many profitable openings in the stockraising world of which English boys, properly trained, could take advantage. Rather too much is claimed by the writer of the article for what can be thus done. There must always be much that can only be learned on the spot.

THE LADY'S REALM.

The Lady's Realm summer number is a very light number, but, as usual, well got-up. One article deals with the way the Guild of Loyal Women carry out in South Africa their work of caring for isolated soldiers' graves. Another deals with "Sea Signposts," buoys and lightships. Lightships, of course, can be seen at the estuary of the Thames, but they are also stationed far from any land, when life upon them must be monotonous in the extreme. Eleven men are kept on one lightship. On the 15th of each month a relief steamer, with fresh stores, comes, or should come, unless delayed a few days by bad weather. Lightships are fitted not only with revolving lights, but with fog-signalling and sometimes with wireless telegraphic apparatus. The position of a lightship has to be continually verified, as during rough weather the anchor is always liable to get loose. Lightships also have minute guns, used when a ship is in distress.

Mr. Basil Tozer writes an amusing article on "The Wife in Modern Fiction." The people who talk and act most strangely in fiction are, as a rule, he says, the wives; but it also appears that the husbands occasionally talk somewhat strangely. The writer concludes thus:—

Personally, I am of opinion that if wives, as a body, ever come to talk as so many of the wives in novels which claim to be "suitable for reading in the home" are made to talk, either the Commissioners in Lunacy will call upon them all in turn in a strictly professional capacity or the husbands will keep Sir Gorell Barnes more busy than he already is.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly* for July is an interesting number. Its partisanship is expressed in a wail over the present "reckless Government," by its more than dubious feeling regarding Old Age Pensions, and by a long ringing of alarm bells over "the German peril." Its estimate of the unrest in India is also separately noticed.

"MURDER AND LUST REGULATED BY SCIENCE."

Rev. W. Barry outlines the forecasts of to-morrow supplied by Dr. Petrie, H. G. Wells, and Dr. Hentschel. He declares that "Mr. Wells's euthanasia of the weak and sensual, his sterile vice in the more cultivated—which I take leave to call murder and lust regulated by science—point directly towards man's extinction." "The collective mind of humanity" has, say these dreamers, rejected the notions of Marx or Bebel. Plutocracy or Socialism appears to be the alternative, according to Mr. Wells, for the next generation. Dr. Barry asks:—

Why not the Christian State, which would lay on property duties commensurate with opulence, and on anarchic freedom the yoke of the Gospel? Overlordship of wealth and industry, or a Higher Feudalism, tempered by humane ideas—say, boldly, the Kingship of Christ—is not a new thought, but assuredly, were it accepted and acted upon, it would bring in a new world.

THE CLEAVAGE IN CANADIAN POLITICS.

Mr. S. J. McLean writes on Canadian Problems and Parties, and in conclusion draws the dividing line between the two Parties by a strange reversal of the rôles adopted by the same Parties in the Old Country. In Canada "the Conservative party favours nationalisation of railways, telegraphs and telephones. The Liberal has definitely decided for private ownership with Government control." The tendency seems to be in the direction of collectivism:—

In the last ten years the movement for government ownership of public utilities has obtained great favour in provincial and in municipal circles. Manitoba has purchased the lines of the Bell Telephones Company in that province; in Alberta a similar policy has been pursued; and Saskatchewan is moving in the same direction. Saskatchewan owns a coal mine, Ontario a silver mine. In the North-west there is government insurance of the crops against damages from hail.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Lord Cromer's "Modern Egypt" is warmly applauded, with a very mild rebuke for its aspersion on Gordon's dutifulness. The re-discovery of Rome by means of excavations since 1871 is described by Mr. Thomas Ashby, Director of the British School at Rome. Rev. W. Greswell writes delightfully concerning the scenery and history of the County of Somerset. Mr. A. W. Verrall discusses the latest theories of the origin of Homer. A charming picture of Europe in the sixteenth century is presented by Mr. Edward Armstrong in his review of Antonio de Beatis' description of the tour of Cardinal Luigi

d'Aragona. John Buchan describes Lady Louisa Stuart as one of the best of English letter-writers, and gives a picturesque account of her life.

THE HIBBERT JOURNAL.

THIS continues to be a quarterly encyclopædia of suggestion, negative and positive, concerning the highest things. What Dr. Nansen and others have said about life beyond death has been quoted elsewhere. Professor William James, reverting to his favourite theme of the spiritual experiences of conversion, says that the only way of escape from the "block universe" of Monism is to be "frankly pluralistic, and assume that the superhuman consciousness, however vast it may be, has itself an external environment, and consequently is finite."

"Civilisation in danger!" is the cry of alarm raised by Réné L. Gerard, of Liège. The danger lies in the process of social levelling and its consequences. He looks to the aristocracy of the intellect, artists, women, to combine for the defence of the menaced culture of mankind.

Professor John Dewey, discussing religion in our schools, pleads for the teaching of religion as a natural expression of human experience, and for the "development of the ideas of life which lie explicit in our still new science and our still newer democracy," as distinguished from the traditional and external view of religion.

Professor Lloyd insists that enlightened action is the true basis of morality, and declares that all truly forward action requires not only understanding but imagination; so morality stands to religion as understanding to imagination, as prose to poetry.

Rev. A. J. Campbell pleads for freedom in the Church of Scotland from the dominance of any formula, old or new.

Rev. Johnston Ross discusses in a pleasant and popular way the relations between science and religion.

THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE.

THE August number is almost entrancing. Mr. Wells's lurid forecast of an aerial Armageddon, and Mr. Clive Holland's joys of caravaning, and Mr. Bernard F. Bussy's "Forty Years of Parliament," have been separately noticed. The illustrations are striking and original. The full-page impressions of the White City at Shepherd's Bush are notable, as also the freehand drawings of the streets and architecture of Paris and Normandy. Mr. Charles Pears's pictures of his week on a small yacht on the Thames likewise call for mention. The girl of twenty who has gone round the world with a camera in search of the picturesque in out-of-the-way places supplies a number of interesting photographs. But what she says of the funeral pyres at Benares is either bravado or something worse—"I must admit I quite enjoyed watching, at a distance, the rows of fizzling corpses." The fiction is sensational to a degree.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE July number is, on the whole, very readable but not often very quotable.

DECISIVE CONSIDERATIONS AGAINST "PREFERENCE."

Lord Milner's abandonment of Free Trade in consequence of his study of Canadian preference is the subject of a searching criticism. Lord Milner has stated that since preference British imports had shown a great increase, out of all proportion to foreign imports; yet figures are quoted to show that in the ten years after preference "the average annual value of British imports rose by 101 per cent, while that of the imports from other countries rose by 191 per cent." The article closes with this decisive consideration against preference:—

We draw our supplies from every quarter of the globe. By doing so we are almost free from the fear of famine. If we restricted ourselves to the supplies to be obtained from our colonies and India, there would inevitably be periods of dearth, and occasionally of absolute famine—though probably one experience would be sufficient to settle the question for ever.

IS COLOUR-PRINTING AN ART?

A vigorous paper on the three-colour process maintains that the process is devoid of all artistic pretensions whatever, because it substitutes mechanical methods of reproduction for the artist's hands. These mechanical appliances cannot stand the surest test of all, of the merit of a work of art, namely, its power of endurance. The writer complains of the art critics capitulating to this latest invasion of mechanics into the region once sacred to art. He laments that the mechanical surely drives out the artistic product, and leaves the hunger for true art unsatisfied.

HOW LIVERPOOL GREW RICH.

A long and most interesting paper on Liverpool recalls the great share that the slave trade had in contributing to the wealth of Liverpool. For example:—

From 1783 to 1793 it has been calculated that 878 Liverpool ships carried from Africa to the West Indies 303,737 slaves, who, on the average avowed value of £50 per head, were sold for more than fifteen millions, and that profits averaging 30 per cent. went into the tills of the Liverpool merchants.

A drunken actor at a Liverpool theatre said he had not come to be insulted by a pack of men every brick in whose detestable town was cemented by the blood of a negro. The sketch of the great seaport is chiefly eulogistic, yet declares that "no place has retained from generation to generation a more continuous character."

HOW TO DEFEAT WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Women's suffrage is discussed in a hostile spirit. Says the writer:—

The "movement" has to be defeated; and it will greatly tend to that defeat if the majority of wives and mothers can succeed in making their wishes known, and their influence felt.

He seems to hint at something in the nature of a referendum for women, and asks somewhat indig-

nantly what Mr. Asquith or Mr. Balfour really think on a political subject of such transcendent importance. Even if we advance to universal suffrage, the writer says there is much to be said for not allowing women to vote until they are thirty-five years of age.

LIFE ON OTHER PLANETS.

The question of life in Mars is still answered by the reviewer with a "not proven." The writer says:—

Mr. Lowell has failed to make us see, as he does, in his Martian canals any proof of the existence of intelligent constructive life upon the planet. Dr. Wallace has not been able, we believe, to add anything material to his favourite thesis that our Earth is the unique abode of life in the universe. Each has done something to produce the impression that the scientific man is as prone as the man in the street to adopt his conclusions first and fit the facts to them afterwards.

OTHER ARTICLES.

A very comprehensive survey of hymnology, classic and romantic, from the hymns of Ambrose down to the latest revival doggerel, observes that there seemed to be scarcely a joy or sorrow, however ephemeral, temporal or material, that did not find its counterpart in the emotions sacred to religion. There are four historical papers, all of them dealing with French subjects—Port-Royal, Fénelon at Cambrai, the Duc de Choiseul, and the French expedition to Egypt in 1798.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

PROFESSOR BRYCE's view of Queen Victoria, Mr. Thayer's plea for an Anglo-Saxon celebration of Lincoln and Darwin Centennial, Lawrence Gilman's alleged Passing of Wagner, and Sydney Brooks' "Sinn Fein" have been noticed elsewhere.

Grover Cleveland is eulogised by the editor as a man of high and independent character, who "never sought an office." His public life was one of service, and from it grew his wonderful influence. Mr. W. H. Allen insists on the need of a careful cultivation of school hygiene. He estimates that twelve million children in the United States schools are in need of dental, medical or ocular care, or better nourishment. Mr. Edgington pleads for the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment, when the States would be free to disallow negro suffrage, or to grant it only within narrow limits. Mr. A. B. Hart finds that the remedy for the Southern race question is patience. Mr. E. M. Burdick applauds the swiftness of justice in England as compared with that of the United States as one reason for the greater absence of crime in the former country. Miss E. W. Wright glorifies the British way of governing the Malays.

IN *Blackwood's Magazine* Mr. Hugh Clifford concludes his Malayan story of "Saleh," a story so original that it is to be hoped it will appear in book form. "Found in an Old Bureau" is a quaint and graceful paper based on a Frenchwoman's journal, by Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall. Poetry is represented by Mr. Francis Coutts' fine verses entitled "Egypt."

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

The editor of the *Nuova Antologia* devotes fifty pages (July 16th) to explaining his magnificent scheme for providing housing accommodation in Rome for 100,000 government employés and their families, by building what would practically be a new city between the Tiber and Monte Mario, on a site which would include the present Piazza d'Armi. High rents and high prices for food are, he declares, ruining the inhabitants of the Eternal City, and the evil can only be overcome by a large statesmanlike scheme. The plans given of the proposed city are full of interest, and include spacious new ministerial offices facing the Tiber, elementary and secondary schools in central positions, and ample open spaces.

Canobium, published at Lugano, and containing articles written both in Italian and French, has recently combined with the *Nuova Parola*, often noticed in this column. It retains, however, its own title, and may now claim to represent advanced religious and philosophic thought in Italy. The editor takes the opportunity of the fusion to explain that idealistic monism is the centric point of his metaphysical conscience, and his aim is to give expression to every manifestation of idealism.

In the *Rassegna Nazionale*, Professor Grabinski concludes his lengthy study of the position of the Catholic Church in England, from the conversion of John Henry Newman to the death of Wiseman, a study mainly based on M. Thureau-Dangin's volumes. It is regrettable that the author should have presented but one aspect of intricate religious events, and that in his admiration for Cardinal Newman he should have persistently belittled Cardinal Manning.

The *Rassegna Contemporanea*, in an exceptionally attractive number, announces the speedy publication of the letters of the celebrated Padre Curci, and is able to offer its readers a selection of these, all of the highest interest, bearing on the religious controversies of his day. G. Antonelli contributes a severe criticism of Paul Bourget, and declares that his conversion to Christianity has been the death of his talent—"that, in truth, he is now merely a corpse." G. Cucchetti describes, with illustrations, the rebuilding of the Campanile at Venice, and forecasts that at the present rate of progress the great undertaking will be brought to completion in 1910.

The summer numbers of *Fotografia Artistica* are specially attractive as the editors are reproducing a large number of the exhibits at the quadrennial art exhibition now open at Turin. In addition, the June number contains an example of phototelegraphy, with a full account of the process, first due to Professor Koen, of Munich. It is now possible to transmit photographs by telegraph between Paris, Berlin, London, and Munich.

Emporium prints a number of illustrations of the Roman theatre near Verona, which it is proposed to reconstruct, and a delightful series of photographs taken among the Khirgiz tribes in Central Asia.

THE DUTCH REVIEWS.

Onze Eeuw has an entertaining article on the Taunus mountains, not far from Homburg. The writer speaks of the idea that the Taunus was formerly covered entirely with forest; he gives an account of the Roman walls round about, and talking of Höchst, he says that this apparently unimportant town is memorable for the sanguinary encounter between the troops of Christian of Brunswick and those of Tilly, when the former were overwhelmed and almost annihilated, partly by the sword and partly by drowning in the river in an endeavour to escape.

The Dutch Second Chamber rejected a motion recently in reference to the acquisition of railways by the State, so *Onze Eeuw* contains an article on this subject, which, moreover, has been fairly well ventilated of late in the Dutch newspapers and periodicals. The next contribution is on the birth-place of the Indo-European races; did these people come into Europe from Asia or were they really natives of Europe? It is agreed that most modern languages, together with Greek, Latin and Sanskrit, are children of a language which has been lost; this tongue was spoken by a people now called Aryans, and the common idea is that they came from Asia. Learned writers describe the several routes traversed by the detachments that emigrated from time to time, and their destinations. Lately, some authorities have advanced the theory that the Aryan race originally inhabited some portion of what is now Germany, preferably the northern part.

Vragen des Tijds has a long article on some aspects of the Dutch Children's Law. There is also a contribution on the Municipal Statistical Bureaux which have been inaugurated in many Continental cities, with details of the cost. These offices or departments compile statistics on all social and economic matters affecting the community, and the cost per head in Germany is less than one penny per annum. The statistics thus obtained are regarded as of great value. In England most of these figures are obtained from various sources and not by one office.

Elsevier, as its most attractive contribution, has an illustrated article on Celestial Nebulae. The pictures are from photographs, and represent the nebulae in Andromeda, Orion, and other constellations. There is the usual sketch of an artist, with reproductions of some of his paintings, a description of Bali, and other contributions which go to make up a good issue.

In *De Gids* there are several good articles, including one on the well-worn subject of Napoleon I. and the Netherlands, and another on a fact which certain writers are trying to bring home to Dutchmen, namely, the necessity of waking up if they do not wish to lose some of their colonies.

Random Readings from the Reviews.

THE SEASON OF 1908.

The season of 1908 stands out as conspicuous for the unwonted splendour with which the great hostesses have entertained their guests. Never has the life *de luxe* reached greater heights than during the past few weeks; never has the rush been greater, or the revels more brilliant; never has dress been so costly, or hospitality more epicurean; never have the great houses vied with one another to a greater extent in the perfection of their hospitality and in the lavishness of their schemes of decoration.—From the *Lady's Realm*.

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TOO MUCH SPORT.

The writer of "Musings Without Method" in *Blackwood* remarks that the guiding principle of the organisers of the Olympic Games is "everything in excess":—

There is nothing that kills appetite so speedily as a surfeit, and we may perhaps be forgiven if for many days we cannot hear of sport and sportsmen without impatience.

The contest, the writer thinks, has been not so much a contest of individual sportsmen as of nations—a plan hardly justified by results. To say that international sports make for peace is one thing; to prove this statement is another:—

Will the cause of peace be served by the careless charges of foul play which have already been brought on behalf of dissatisfied competitors? Does anyone believe that the complaints which have disgraced the foreign Press make for goodwill among the nations? To attempt to check warfare by an athletic meeting is like trying to dam a waterfall with a spider's web. And if international competition has no good influence upon politics, it does little to advantage the cause of sport. It removes athletics yet another step from their legitimate end.

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SMART SOCIETY AND SOCIALISM.

Still they come, books on Socialism, and the latest news from a well-known circulating library is that women have taken to the reading of them. Not blue stockings, but fashionable women, who think they should be up in the literature of the day. They are not reading about Socialism as serious students of it, but are dabbling in it just enough to be able to talk about it at dinner tables. If you were to peep into a book box going from a circulating library to a weekend party at a country house, you would be pretty certain to find in it at least one volume on Socialism. Socialism and Bernard Shaw, they are both on tap with "smart society," to whom, one hopes, they may do good.—*Book Monthly*, July.

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LIBRARY GOOPS.

An American poet, says the *Book Monthly* for July, has written a little poem entitled "The Library Goops," by way of warning child readers not to spoil

the books which they borrow from the library. It runs thus:—

The goops they wet their fingers
To turn the leaves of books,
And then they crease the corners down,
And think that no one looks.
They print the marks of dirty hands
Of lollipops and gum,
On picture book and fairy book,
As often as they come.

So all the blame is put on the goops, for, of course, no child would behave just so!

* * *

"EDUCATED" OR "TRUNCATED"?

Discussing the right of constraint in the *Hibbert Journal*, Professor Flinders Petrie objects to the injurious constraint imposed by endeavours to enforce uniformity, as in education:—

The evils of a system which represses variety are seen in the deadness of general interests and useful curiosity among "educated" (or truncated) people. And it is precisely this interest in nature and in things which would be the best remedy against the seeking of excitement in gambling or in stimulants. By truncating natural interests, in order to enforce bookwork, we lead direct to the social evils which we deplore. It is well known how some of those whose minds have proved most fruitful were dull or even dunces at school. Slow development saved them by arming them with impenetrability, so that the system could not constrain them to regulation type.

* * *

SAND CASTLES AND HOW TO MAKE THEM.

A delightful article by W. Poynter Adams, A.K.C., on "The Making of Sand Castles," appears in the August number of *Little Folks* and is illustrated by photographs of the castles which have actually been constructed with sand. "If you are inclined to think the work is too difficult for you to try," says Mr. Adams, after describing the way he goes to work, "let me tell you that for several years boys and girls of all ages have taken part in a sand-castle building competition I have held, and have turned out some most ingenious and well-finished work, of which they have sent me photographs; they include castles, cathedrals, churches, forts, a lighthouse, and even some battleships; these last were no doubt made as a compliment to Sir William White, the great naval constructor, who judged the competition for me for two years."

* * *

THE IDEAL THEATRICAL MANAGER.

"The ideal manager," says Sir John Hare in his "Reminiscences," "is one who can act, but does not." That is a counsel of perfection that none of our actor-managers have followed. The most of the faults which have blotted the English theatre during the last

fifty years may be attributed to the vanity of the actor-manager. For his greater glory we have been afflicted with long runs, bad companies, and exaggerated effects. Where the success of one man is the sole end and object of a performance it is idle to expect either fine acting, respectable dramas, or proper management.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

* * *

SUNDIAL MOTTOES.

On a sundial in a rose garden in America, writes Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, a collector of sundial mottoes and inscriptions, are two exquisite legends. One reads:—

Hours fly	New ways
Flowers die,	Pass by
New days.	Love stays.

And the other:—

Time is	Too short for those who rejoice
Too slow for those who wait	But for those who love
Too swift for those who fear	Time is
Too long for those who grieve	Eternity.

—*English Illustrated Magazine*, August.

* * *

SUCCESS WON BUT NOT ENJOYED.

Of him in particular is true what there is unfortunately reason to think may be the case with large numbers of successful men. The struggles against discouragement and adversity so harden and discipline the mind that while it is thus rendered fit to achieve success, it is by the same process rendered unfit to enjoy the rewards of success. Without callousness to public opinion, Spencer could not have carried out his work; and when it had been carried out, that very callousness stood in the way of his enjoyment of the public appreciation.—*Edinburgh Review* on Herbert Spencer.

* * *

THE SINN FÉIN.

I am persuaded that the master-fact of present-day Ireland is the growth of individualism, of initiative, of self-reliance; and nowhere in Nationalist politics, except among the Sinn Féiners, do these qualities find expression. All that is most honest, most intelligent, and most stalwart in Nationalist Ireland is turning towards Sinn Féin. After five years' work the Sinn Féiners are recognised as offering a policy that is at once a serious rival, and the only possible alternative to Parliamentarianism. The Sinn Féiners take the secular view of things educational as instinctively as they take the national view of things political and the Protectionist view of things fiscal.—*Sydney Brooks*, in the *North American Review*.

* * *

“THE RELIGION OF SOCIALISM.”

Only conscious beings and their States have value. The State itself can have no value but as a means. And a religion which fastens itself on a means has not risen above fetish-worship. Compared

with worship of the State, zoölatry is rational and dignified. A bull or a crocodile may not have great intrinsic value, but it has some, for it is a conscious being. The State has none. It would be as reasonable to worship a sewage pipe, which also possesses considerable value as a means.—*J. ELLIS McTAGGART*, in the *International Journal of Ethics*.

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A POLICEMAN AS MYSTIC.

In the *Review and Expositor* Mr. C. J. Hawkins, writing on Christian mysticism a testimony to the Spirit, cites not merely the experiences of Madame Guyon and Saint Theresa and other noted persons; he quotes from Mr. Trine, who says:—

I know an officer on our police force who has told me many times when off duty, and on his way home in the evening, there comes to him such a vivid and vital realisation of his oneness with this infinite Power, and this Spirit of Infinite Peace so takes hold of and so fills him, that it seems as if his feet could hardly keep to the pavement, so buoyant and so exhilarated does he become by reason of this inflowing tide.

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STATISTICS OF ALCOHOL.

There is a note in *La Revue* of July 1 giving some statistics of the consumption of alcohol in Europe. In France the consumption of alcohol has increased during the last fifty years from two to nine litres per head per annum, and in Belgium the increase is from six to nine litres. In other countries the consumption of alcohol has decreased. In Germany, however, it is still eight litres per head per annum, but in England it has fallen to five litres, in Norway it has fallen to three, and in Switzerland it has fallen to four litres. In Sweden in 1850 it was twenty-two litres per head per annum, but in 1900 it was seven litres. France used to be the country where the least amount of brandy was consumed, but to-day it heads the list.

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YEARLY USE OF TENNIS BALLS.

Guess how many new balls are hit over the net at a first-class lawn tennis tournament. Five hundred? At Wimbledon, where there are no handicap events, something like 1,400 balls were used last year for championships. At Eastbourne, the last tournament of the season, the executive served out nearly 1,700. The two meetings named are but two of the hundred open tournaments held during the summer in this country. They are big meetings, it is true; but there are others which consume quite as many balls as Wimbledon. Taking a low average, it is not an exaggeration to say that in round figures one hundred thousand balls are now used in competitive lawn tennis during the season. This total takes no account of the Continental meetings organised and patronised by Englishmen. Probably if the whole of Europe were considered, another one hundred thousand might be added. At any rate the fact stands out that in no game in the world are so many balls used during the year.—*A. W. MYERS* in *Fry's Magazine*.

Topics of the Day in the Periodicals of the Month.

Under this head the reader will find a ready reference to the more important articles in the periodicals on the Topics of the Month.

HOME AFFAIRS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

Agriculture, Land :

The Small Holdings Act in Operation, by H. Beaumont, "Albany," Aug.

British Agriculture and Tariff Reform, by J. H. Schooling, "Windsor Mag," Aug.

American Land Laws, by S. K. Humphrey, "Atlantic Monthly," July.

Agricultural Colonies in Prussia, by Dr. G. W. Schiele and O. von Dewitz, "Preussische Jahrbücher," July.

Armies :

England and the English Army, by Col. C. Favre, "Rev. de Paris," July 15.

Modern Methods of Military Organisation, by Lieut.-Gen. F. H. Tyrrell, "Journal Royal United Service Inst," July.

Insecurity of Our Home Defence, by Col. Lonsdale Hale, "Nineteenth Cent," Aug.

Strategy and Tactics, by Sir R. Blennerhassett, "Fortnightly Rev," Aug.

Ammunition on the Battlefield, by Col. F. D. V. Wing, "Journal Royal United Service Inst," July.

Heavy Artillery of a Field Army, by Col. F. G. Stone, "Journal Royal United Service Inst," July.

Officers and Soldiers, by Lieutenant X., "Rev. de Paris," July 1.

Modern Discipline and the Education of the French Troops, by Capt. Simon, "Grande Rev," July 25.

Armies and Automobiles, by E. Taris, "Grande Rev," July 10.

Ballooning, Aerial Navigation :

Dirigible Balloons, by P. Banet-Rivet, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," July 15.

The Wright Brothers and Their Flying Machine, "World's Work," Aug.

Catholic Church :

Abbé Loisy and Modernism, by Author of "Policy of the Pope," "Contemp. Rev," Aug.

Children (see also Education) :

The Child of the Vagrant and of the State, by Edith Bright, "Englishwoman's Rev," July.

The Swinton School for Cripples, by L. C. Smith, "Westminster Rev," Aug.

Church of England :

The Lambeth Conference and the Union of the Churches, "Church Qrl," July.

The Pan-Anglican Congress, by Bishop Montgomery, "Contemp. Rev," Aug.

Church Reform, by Bishop Pearson, "Nineteenth Cent," Aug.

Crime, Prisons :

Official Life in a Penal Settlement, by H. Francis, "World's Work," Aug.

Criminal Statistics and Penal Reform in Germany, by Staatsanwalt Langer, "Preussische Jahrbücher," July.

Doctors and the Question of Responsibility of the Mentally Deficient, by Dr. C. Blondel, "Rev. de Paris," July 15.

The Compulsory Confinement of the Mentally Deficient, by Dr. Grassct, "Nouvelle Rev," July 1.

Education :

The University of Birmingham, by Sir O. Lodge, "National Rev," Aug.

The Democracy and Higher Education, by Margaret McMillan, "Socialist Rev," Aug.

The State and Religious Instruction, by E. T. Woodhead, "Westminster Rev," Aug.

School Hygiene in the United States, by W. H. Allen, "North Amer. Rev," July.

Finance :

Next Year's Finance, by H. Spender, "Contemp. Rev," Aug.

Lancashire and India and Imperial Preference, by Sir R. Lethbridge, "Asiatic Qrl," July.

Colonial Trade, by F. T. P., "Colonial Office Journal," July.

The American Steel Trust, by A. Raffalovich, "Nouvelle Rev," July 1.

Housing Problem :

Rural Housing, by Annette Churton, "Progress," July.

Ireland :

The Radical Aspect of the Irish Question, by Major Glyn Leonard, "Westminster Rev," Aug.

The New Ireland, by S. Brooks, "North Amer. Rev," July.

The Irish Universities Bill, by B. C. A. Windle, "Dublin Rev," July.

How Ireland would be financed under Home Rule, by J. G. Swift MacNeill, "Financial Rev. of Revs," Aug.

Ireland's Economic Problem, by J. Harding, "New Ireland Rev," Aug.

Does Ireland want Tourists? by L. M. McCraith "New Ireland Rev," Aug.

Jews :

The Jew and the Currents of His Age, by A. S. Isaacs, "Atlantic Monthly," July.

Labour Problems :

Sweated Industries, by G. R. Askwith, "Fortnightly Rev," Aug.

Underpayment and Sweating in Oxford, by Rev. A. J. Carlyle, "Economic Rev," July.

The Remedy for Unemployment, by J. G. Hutchinson, "Nineteenth Cent," Aug.

Strikes and Public Functions, by H. Berthélémy, "Grande Rev," July 25.

The Hamburg Trade Union Congress, by P. Umbreit, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," July 23.

Reform of the German Labour Insurance Law, by F. Kleeis, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," July 9.

Law :

Demoralisation of the Law, by Ignotus, "Westminster Rev," Aug.

Swiftness of Justice in England, by F. M. Burdick, "North Amer. Rev," July.

Local and Municipal Government :

The Government of London, by T. Lough, "International," July.

Navies :

The British Navy, by Commandant Davin, "Questions Diplomatiques," July 1.

- Dreadnoughts for Sale or Hire, by G. Fiennes, "Nineteenth Cent," Aug.
- Lord Charles Beresford, by H. W. Wilson, "National Rev," Aug.
- The German Navy, by P. Giteau, "Nouvelle Rev," July 1.
- Strategy and Tactics, by Sir R. Blennerhassett, "Fortnightly Rev," Aug.
- Old Age Pensions, "Qrl. Rev," July.
- Parliamentary :**
- The Accession of Mr. Asquith, by A. M. Low, "Forum," July.
 - A Reckless Government, "Qrl. Rev," July.
 - Histrionic Policy, "Blackwood," Aug.
 - Opposition Prospects and Personalities, by Unionist, "World's Work," Aug.
 - Government, Parliament, and Country, by S. H. Swinny, "Positivist Rev," Aug.
 - The Parliamentary Breakdown, by J. S. Arkwright, "National Rev," Aug.
 - The Country and the Lords, by E. Jenks, "Albany," Aug.
- Population and Depopulation, by A. de Foville, "Questions Diplomatiques," July.
- Public Meetings, by A. B. Wallis Chapman, "Westminster Rev," Aug.
- Railways :**
- Confessions of an American Railroad Signalman, by J. O. Fagan, "Atlantic Monthly," July.
- Socialism, Sociology, Social Questions :**
- Socialism, Real and So-called, by E. Belfort Bax, "Fortnightly Rev," Aug.
 - My Socialism, by H. G. Wells, "Contemp. Rev," Aug.
 - Socialism and an Alternative, by H. Egerton, "Church Qrl," July.
 - Is the Christian necessarily a Socialist? by Rev. H. Rashdall, "Economic Rev," July.
 - The Burden of the Family, by R. A. Bray, "National Rev," Aug.
 - Catholic Social Work in Germany, "Dublin Rev," July.
 - The Roman Church and Social Democracy, by Robert Dell, "Socialist Rev," Aug.
- Technical Education :**
- Skilled Employment and Apprenticeship Committees in England, by J. G. Gibbon, "Progress," July.
 - Apprenticeship Schools in Württemberg, by A. H. Byles, "Progress," July.
- Telegraphy :**
- Wireless Telegraphy, by P. Sarrien, "Nouvelle Rev," July 15.
- Theatres and the Drama :**
- The Educational Value of the Theatre; Symposium, "Nord und Süd," July.
 - Shakespeare's Historical Plays at Berlin, "Preussische Jahrbücher," July.
 - Women of Pinero, by W. H. Rideing, "North Amer Rev," July.
- Vivisection :**
- Coleridge, Hon. Stephen, on, "Contemp. Rev," Aug.
 - Paget, Stephen, on, "Contemp. Rev," Aug.
 - Thornton, Sir J. H., on, "Humanitarian," July.
- Women :**
- Women and the Franchise, "Edinburgh Rev," July.
 - Sex Disability and Adult Suffrage, by Teresa Billington-Greig, "Fortnightly Rev," Aug.
 - The Revolt of Woman, by H. Spender, "Albany," Aug.

- The Women's Anti-Suffrage Movement, by Mrs. Humphry Ward, "Nineteenth Cent," Aug.
- Women's Work and Trade Unions in France, by L. de Contenson, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," July 15.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

Colonies, the Empire, etc. :

- The Two Empires, by Viscount Milner, "Journal Royal Colonial Inst," July.

- Colonial Policy under the Earl of Elgin, "Edinburgh Rev," July.

Peace, Foreign Alliances, etc. :

- The Federation of Mankind, by R. Broda, "International," July.

- Anti-Militarism, by G. Hervé, "International," July.

- International Ententes, by E. Tallichet, "Bibliothèque Universelle," July.

- The Work of Edward VII., by Victor Bérard, "Rev. de Paris," July 1 and 15.

Afghanistan :

- The Indian Frontier Question, by Major A. G. Leonard, "Asiatic Qrl," July.

Africa :

- The Tragedy of Egypt, by Stanhope of Chester, "Westminster Rev," Aug.

- The Revival of Egypt, "Qrl. Rev," July.

- The Egyptian Soudan and Somaliland, by Capt. E. de Renty, "Questions Diplomatiques," July 1.

- Germany and Morocco, by Dr. E. David, "International," July.

- Algeria, by H. Froidevaux, "Questions Diplomatiques," July 16.

- The Italians in Tunis and Tripoli, by L. Jadot, "Questions Diplomatiques," July 16.

- The French Congo, by E. Etienne, "Grande Rev," July 10.

- Towards Union in South Africa, by J. S. Mills, "Fortnightly Rev," Aug.

Argentina : by Prince Louis d'Orléans, "Correspondant," July 10 and 25.

Australasia :

- The Anglo-Saxon Country in the South Pacific, "Amer. Rev. of Revs," Aug.

Austria-Hungary (see also Balkan States) :

- The Nationalities of Hungary, by Count J. Mailath, "Contemp. Rev," Aug.

Balkan States :

- Austria's Next Move? by Enquirer, "National Rev," Aug.

Faith Question : "Correspondant," July 25.

Belgium : Church and State, by C. Woeste, "Rev. Générale," July.

Canada :

- Canadian Problems and Parties, by Prof. S. J. McLean, "Quarterly Rev," July.

- The Call of the Present, by James Milne, "Fortnightly Rev," Aug.

- Lord Milner and Canadian Preference, "Edinburgh Rev," July.

- French Canada, by Arthur Hawkes, "Nineteenth Cent," Aug.

- France and Canada, by M. Dubois, "Correspondant," July 10.

China :

- Political Parties in China, by Chinese Student, "Westminster Rev," Aug.

France :

- The Defences of the French Colonies, C. Humbert, "Grande Rev," July 25.

The Neo-Royalist Movement, by Abbé E. Dimmet, "Nineteenth Cent," Aug.

Germany and Prussia :

Social Democracy and the Centre at the Prussian Elections, by A. Erdmann, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," July 23.

Terrorism, by W. Heine, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," July 9.

Reform of Public Finance, by R. Calwer, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," July 23.

The German People and Militarism, by H. von Gerlach, "International," July.

The German Peril, "Qrl. Rev," July.

England and Germany, by P. Bernus, "Nouvelle Rev," July 15.

Germany between England and Russia, by G. Roloff, "Preussische Jahrbücher," July.

The Polish Question in Prussia, by J. Koscielski, "La Revue," July 1.

German Colonies, by B. von Koenig, "Economic Rev," July.

India :

The Unrest in India, "Qrl. Rev," July.

Problems of Indian Administration, by J. B. Pennington, "Asiatic Qrl," July.

Indian Problems, by A. E. R., "Asiatic Qrl," July.

The Press in India, by S. M. Mitra, "Nineteenth Cent," Aug.

Indo-China, by J. Servigny, "Rev. Française," July.

Japan :

Electoral Corruption in Japan, by H. Labroue, "Grande Rev," July 25.

Fair Play for Japan, by W. T. R. Preston, "National Rev," Aug.

The Japanese in Formosa, by W. C. Grégg, "Amer. Rev. of Revs," Aug.

Malay States and Their Government, by E. W. Wright, "North Amer. Rev," July.

Persia :

The Persian Crisis, by Angus Hamilton, "Fortnightly Rev," Aug.

Women and the Revolution, by Marylie Markovitch, "La Revue," July 15.

Persia and the Anglo-Russian Entente, by W. A. Moore, "Albany," Aug.

Poland :

The Polish Question in Prussia, by J. Koscielski, "La Revue," July 1.

Portugal :

The Political and Economic Situation, by Vte. de Guichen, "Questions Diplomatiques," July 16.

Russia :

The Revolutionary Movement, R. Streltzow, "Sozialistische Monatshefte," July 23.

The Agrarian Question : Chavagnes, R. de, on, "Grande Rev," July 25.

Rzewuski, S., on, "Nouvelle Rev," July 15.

Russian Finance, by Dr. A. Polly, "Preussische Jahrbücher," July.

The Russian Public Debt, by Prof. P. P. Migouline, "Grande Rev," July 10.

Persia, Macedonia, and the Anglo-Russian Entente, by W. A. Moore, "Albany," Aug.

Turkey :

Macedonia and the Anglo-Russian Entente, by W. A. Moore, "Albany," Aug.

United States :

W. H. Taft :

Tardieu, A., on, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," July 15.

West, H. L., on, "Forum," July.

W. J. Bryan :

Tardieu, A., on, "Rev. des Deux Mondes," July 15.

West, H. L., on, "Forum," July.

Mr. Bryan's Convention, by S. E. Moffett, "Amer. Rev. of Revs," Aug.

The New Southern Statesmanship, by R. S. Baker, "Amer. Mag," Aug.

The Southern Race Question, by A. H. Hart, "North Amer. Rev," July.

Repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment, by T. B. Edgington, "North Amer. Rev," July.

A Shorthand Typewriter.

The World's Work contains an account of what it describes as shorthand by machinery. It is the stenotyper, a small light typewriter with only six keys. By striking these, sometimes alone, sometimes two or three in unison, a complete alphabet is obtained. The machine can be used as easily in darkness as in light. It has been operated at a speed of two hundred words a minute. There are but six signs to learn, and they can be used for any language with which the operator is acquainted. At certain offices where the machine is used, some two hundred letters a day are usually dictated, and they are all on the manager's desk ready for signature (with the exception, of course, of the last one) before he has finished dictating to the operator. The stenotyped notes can be read by any of the typists.

The Canadian Magazine naturally gives prominence to the Quebec tercentenary and themes suggested thereby. It contains a portrait of Samuel de Champlain, a sketch of the tercentenary, by J. A. Ewan; of Pitt, the Empire-builder, by A. H. U. Colquhoun, with a poem on Wolfe and Montcalm, by John Boyd.

IN *La Revue* of July 15th C. Bessonnet-Favre has an article on George Sand, based on unpublished documents and the souvenirs of Dr. Favre, his father. Dr. Favre distinguished four types in George Sand—two feminine and two masculine: Aurore Dupin the mystic, Aurore Dudevant the woman, George Sand the author, and Piffööl the sophist.

The London Magazine contains a paper on the Rev. Thomas Lord, who on April 2nd last attained the age of 100 years, and who lives at Horncastle, and is still preaching. To judge from a photograph taken on his hundredth birthday, he is exceedingly hale and hearty still, and might very well pass for seventy-five. His advice to those wishing to live to be a hundred would be hard work and plain food, but not too much food. He seems, however, to have lived a tranquil life, and not to have worried, and neither to have smoked nor (for seventy-five years) drunk any alcoholic liquor. For forty-four years he had no holiday, and he cannot understand the present-day craze for rushing about.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

THE NOVEL OF THE DAY IN FRANCE.*

“L’AFFAIRE NELL” is a novel about which, we are told, all Paris, if not all France, is talking. Two reasons appear for this. It is considered an admirable picture of smart Parisian society, and a still more admirable picture of the wheels within wheels of French judicial procedure. The numerous portraits of lawyers are said to be all recognisable, in which case many Paris legal luminaries can hardly be feeling flattered just now. If “L’Affaire Nell” gives a true picture of the way justice (or injustice—probably the latter) is administered in Paris, then it can only be by chance, and that a remote chance, that anyone ever gets justice at all. The gentry who administer the law seem, too often, to think of overthrowing a personal adversary, satisfying personal grudges, gratifying personal greed, securing personal advancement—of anything and everything, in short, except securing the ends of justice.

But the machinations of the lawyers and also of the money-lenders do not form the most humanly interesting part of a book that is full of human interest, and against which, moreover, the usual charge against French novels can certainly not be levelled. An Englishman of fifty-four, named Nell, marries a young French girl of twenty-five. When the story opens he is already dead, after eight months of marriage, and her uncle and aunt, lovable but ordinary characters, who had brought her up, are also dead. The young widow, therefore, an affectionate nature, is overwhelmed with grief, and lives for some time alone in her Brittany country-house. Gradually, however, youth and nature rebel. She is left heiress to her husband’s immense fortune; but a son by a former wife contests this, and Madame Nell therefore resolves to go to Paris. Here she falls into the hands of a clever, unscrupulous adventuress, Mme. Lombard (a most cleverly drawn character), who, like other people, has resolved to exploit the heiress for her own ends. In one way and another she is persuaded to take first a costly flat, then a costly house in the best part of Paris, with menservants, lady’s-maid, riding-horses, motor-car, every luxury and extravagance. She is “launched,” in fact, in smart Parisian society. Women envy her fair-haired, blue-eyed beauty, and her perfectly cut and fitted and chosen gowns and hats. Men pay her extravagant compliments, all the time hiding as best they can the too apparent axes they have to grind, or their too evident intentions of marrying her fortune. In short, she has Paris at her feet, and naturally a very pretty head is somewhat turned; indeed, but for an essentially sweet and lovable nature it must have been hopelessly turned, and Madame Nell could have gone only one way. But she finds in Paris some friends of her childhood, a brother and sister, living quietly on the

unfashionable side of the Seine. In their home she is always welcome; in all her brilliant successes she never forgets them. And in the end, when plotting and counter-plotting, and, finally, the absconding of her bankers, leave her with only 8 per cent. of her fortune, and that swallowed up mostly by money advanced against it, she is happier than at the height of her social successes. She is to marry, at last, the friend of her childhood. The plot of “L’Affaire Nell” is highly complex, and the legal transactions particularly s

FRANCE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

The social part of Mr. W. L. George’s book, *France in the Twentieth Century* (Rivers. 377 pp. Index), that is to say, the chapters dealing with French Education, the Drama, and particularly with the French Woman, Marriage, and Morality, is perhaps more valuable than anything we yet possess in England on these subjects, on which, as the author rightly thinks, an absurd amount of misconception still exists. This part of the book is excellent and calculated to remove many false notions about the French.

Mr. George says that the “ideal situation for the writer who wishes to paint for the British public a true picture of a foreign land is that of a man of British parentage, born and educated abroad, and provided during his childhood and youth with a British atmosphere”—conditions the excellence of which will probably not be disputed, any more than their rarity, and conditions which the writer can fulfil. He has even served his term of military service. Writing of the Frenchwoman, Mr. George points out her defects as well as her qualities. She must not be confounded with what is generally considered the Parisienne.

THE FRENCH WIFE AND MOTHER.

In France, more than in any other country, we must seek for general impressions among the middle classes; and if we judge the Frenchwoman in general from this class, we shall find her neither frivolous nor immoral, nor even extravagant in dress, though she is certainly better dressed than her foreign sisters. She is to a much greater extent her husband’s companion and helpmate than is the case in other nations—in short, she has innumerable good points. But she is dour, and tends to become mercenary; she is distinctly avaricious; does not sufficiently recognise the need for relaxation; and is inclined to forego pleasures that must be paid for; and to interfere with the amusements of the masculine portion of the family. Also, being stay-at-home, her wits, though not homely, are restricted within very narrow limits. She is not a *maker* of men, though she may be a moulder of them. Her love for her son handicaps him; how true this is anyone who has penetrated a little into French life must know. “Thus she clips the wings of her fledgling

and stunts the development of its character, though she fosters the development of its intellect." With all their defects, however, French women have "a far more subtle and powerful hold upon the male sex than is the case in this country." In this is to be found the cause why men's clubs, so successful in England, are not successful in France.

THE FRENCH HUSBAND.

Dealing with marriage, which is generally later in France for men than in England, Mr. George's conclusion is that there is not a man in France who does not sow wild oats and plenty of them. The Frenchman regards marriage as a contract, and also somewhat as a "refuge for the destitute when the sweets of life have been tasted to the full." The steady young man is not looked on with favour either by mothers or daughters; on the other hand, the tippling young man is disdained. We sometimes forget this. When, however, the Frenchman is married he is generally a kind and faithful husband; the French girl is not taught to expect from him more than she can get; and the majority of French marriages turn out well.

FRENCH MORALITY.

An excellent chapter deals with "Morality;" the French point of view has probably never been more fairly stated. French moral theories are lax if compared with British moral theories, and strict if compared with those of Southern Europe. The race, as the writer insists again and again, is over-sexed. The book, especially the latter half, may profitably be read both by those well and by those ill acquainted with France, especially by the latter, if only they can accept as true statements made by all competent observers, but which are very different from those of the ordinary middle-class Britisher.

JOHN BURNS.

Mr. A. P. Grubb remarks in a preface to *The Life Story of John Burns* that it has been said that John Burns knows no more interesting person than himself. Mr. Grubb, in the three hundred and thirteen pages contained in this half-crown book, published by Edmund Dalton, shows that John Burns is also one of the most interesting persons in the world to others than himself. It is a bright book, full of enthusiastic hero worship and interesting anecdote. I regret to see that, according to "Sepharial's" horoscope, the present year is destined to see his prospects decline along with his opportunities. "Sepharial" forgot, in casting John Burns's horoscope, to take into account the most important star which governs the destiny of John Burns, namely, his own indomitable character. That accounts for much more than most of the planetary influences shown in his horoscope. The book is illustrated, and is from first to last full of interesting reading.

"DO THE DEAD DEPART?"

Miss Katherine Bates, whose book "Seen and Unseen" achieved the greatest success of any recent psychic work, has now written another book (T.

Werner Laurie. 6s. net). Mr. Werner Laurie ought to have supplied it with an index, but otherwise there is no fault to find with the work. Miss Bates was asked to write a book with the title "Do the Dead Return?" but she preferred the much happier title *Do the Dead Depart?* That they become invisible to the majority is true, but that invisibility implies departure is not proved, and the evidence of clairvoyance and clairaudience and myriad psychic happenings prove that "departure" is the last word that should be used to describe the disappearance of the living soul, which after all is never visible even when it is incarnate in the body. Miss Bates has a healthy sense of humour, and a capacity for expressing herself tersely and wittily, and although she is fully cognisant of the latest theories and discoveries in the psychic realm, she always retains her firm grasp of Christian faith. There is nothing that will appeal more directly to the majority of readers than the chapter on *Guardian Children*, which describes the experiences of a bereaved mother in establishing communication with her little son, who had passed into the unseen. The book can confidently be recommended to those whose minds are open to the importance of the subject, and who wish to know somewhat of the experiences which have brought conviction to the mind of a very competent and cultivated woman.

EMPIRE AND WORK.

British Imperialism in the Eighteenth Century, by Mr. G. B. Hertz (Constable. 250 pp. 6s. net.), is a rather nondescript book, composed of half a dozen chapters, each of which is devoted to a separate phase of British Imperialism in the eighteenth century. Mr. Hertz emphasises the fact that Imperialism in the eighteenth century had nothing whatever to do with the Anglo-Saxon idea. It was mainly dictated by motives of commerce and trade, and by a determination to secure freedom and self-government for all foreign settlements that came under the British flag. The most interesting chapter is that entitled "The Russian Menace," which describes the first great popular movement against the Turks in favour of Russia. It is interesting to remember that in 1791 the average Briton, according to Mr. Hertz, decided that Russian friendship was more useful than Turkish. There is, indeed, a curious parallelism between 1791 and 1878.

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon's *Handbook of Employments* (Aberdeen. The Rosemount Press. 1s. net) is especially intended for boys and girls entering the trades, industries, and professions, and contains brief practical details as to cost and time of training for and money earned in an immense number of occupations. Curiously enough, I find nothing about journalism.

Andrew Melrose has published in a shilling volume a sketch of the life work of Dr. F. E. Clarke, founder of the Christian Endeavour Movement. Mr. Chaplin has written the book.

HISTORY.

Dr. G. K. Fortescue has translated Thibaudeau's work on *Bonaparte and the Consulate*—an exceptionally free and good translation, it seems to me. Thibaudeau, of course, was constantly in personal contact with Bonaparte, and for a time, at least, enjoyed his intimacy and esteem, though he voted in opposition to nearly all his schemes. Whether he wrote shorthand or had a Boswellian memory is not known. Certain it is that he recorded, in such a way that they seem absolutely faithful verbatim reports, many conversations with Bonaparte, in which he himself figures, it is now known, as "N." The discussions on the Civil Code, for instance, as reported in this volume, and Bonaparte's views on marriage and divorce, give a most vivid idea of the force of the First Consul's personality, of his clear-headedness, and, if one may say so, sound commonsense. There is naturally a certain amount about Bonaparte personally; and it must be admitted that in this book he does not appear as a cad, which he undoubtedly was, if judged by the Duchesse d'Abrantès' memoirs; but the volume is as a whole much less personal and more historical than most of the Napoleon books. It is brought down to 1804. (Methuen. Index and illustrations. 314 pp. 10s. 6d. net.)

TRAVELS.

Washed by the Four Seas, by H. C. Woods, is an account of the author's experiences and impressions during two journeys through Turkey, Bulgaria and Asia Minor. Mr. Woods has travelled along the beaten track and away from it; his excursions into the interior make interesting reading. Much space is devoted to descriptions of the towns and their defences and possibilities of attack, and the armies and railways of the countries. Of the Bulgarian Army he says:—"The spirit which pervades the ranks is splendid; every man is cheerful, and seems to desire to perfect himself in the art of war to enable him to play his part in the great struggle to maintain the invincibility of Bulgaria, which cannot now be long postponed." In proving that Mohammedanism is to a great extent responsible for the unprogressive state of Turkey, the author says:—"To put off an evil day is the theory of all Mohammedans. This theory largely governs the policy of the Ottoman Government, which is always to avoid reform, and also partly explains the indifference and sloth of its officialdom." There is an introduction by Sir Martin Conway, and the book is illustrated with snapshots taken by Mr. Woods *en route*. There is also a good map of the Balkan Peninsula. (T. Fisher Unwin. 7s. 6d. net.)

The P. & O. Company have issued a third edition of the *P. & O. Pocket Book*. It contains much useful information for travellers in the Far East. It is illustrated by reproductions in colour of pictures

by well-known artists. There are many plans and maps, tables of distances, etc., and three plates of flags. (Adam and Charles Black. 2s. 6d. net.)

The City of Genoa, by Robert W. Garden (Methuen and Co. 10s.), comprises the history of Genoa from earliest times and a description of the principal buildings and the chief events connected with them. The book is illustrated with photographs and with twelve water-colour sketches by William Parkinson. There is an appendix containing a list of pictures in the chief churches and palaces of Genoa, and a good index.

Through Finland to St. Petersburg, by A. M. Scott (Grant Richards. 2s. 6d. net). This book contains an interesting account of the history and growth of Finland and her people. There is also a fascinating chapter on "Finland in Legend," and a description of St. Petersburg. At the end of the book are several appendices containing lists of hotels and hints to travellers. There are twenty-four illustrations from photographs and a good map. I should recommend this book to any who intend visiting Finland or who may be interested in that country.

RECENT VERSE.

Two volumes of Irish verse have made their appearance. Mr. A. P. Graves, author of "Father O'Flynn," is publishing a collected edition of such of his Irish poems which he cares to have preserved, and the first volume contains (1) *Songs of the Gael*, a number of lays, laments, love songs, etc., written under the influence of the Gaelic revival, many of which have been set to music, and (2) *A Gaelic Story-telling*, a series of narrative poems, "the story-tellers having foregathered over a good turf fire at a Gaelic League meeting." Dr. Douglas Hyde, in his preface, writes that these poems show how the modern Irish renaissance has already affected the tone of Anglo-Irish poetry. (Maunsel, Dublin. Pp. 118. 2s. net.)

In *Hero Lays* Miss Alice Milligan publishes for the first time in volume form a selection of her Irish heroic and patriotic poems (Maunsel, Dublin. Pp. 80. 2s. 6d. net). Another recent volume of poetry is "A Painter's Pastime," by Margaret Thomas. The writer, brought up in Australia, developed in her early days the habit of putting her thoughts into verse, and the present volume is a collection of a few of her sonnets of Italy, Greece, Spain, etc., and poems on a variety of subjects. (Greening. Pp. 152. 3s. 6d. net.)

ESSAYS.

Among the most interesting essays published lately are Sir Spencer Walpole's *Biographical and Political Essays* (Unwin. 306 pp. 10s. 6d. net. Index). They are prefaced by an introductory note by his daughter. A particularly entertaining one deals with Princess Lieven, based on her letters, published in

1902 ; and the paper on Crabbe is appreciative. Another essay is upon the late Frank Buckland ; another on "The History of the Cabinet," yet another upon "The Dining Societies of London."

The Perfect Garden: How to keep it Beautiful and Fruitful, by Walter P. Wright (Grant Richards. 6s.). A book carefully written and beautifully illustrated by one who loves flowers and holds gardening up as an art to be studied and striven after with as much earnestness of purpose as one would expect to bestow on writing a book or on painting a picture. The book is full of suggestions and useful information, and contains many hints as to colour schemes, flowers for all seasons, special flowers, etc. Trees, shrubs, fruit-trees, and vegetables are all dealt with in turn, and at the end of the book are several plans of gardens with explanatory notes.

The Life of John Wilkinson, the Jewish Missionary, by Samuel H. Wilkinson (Morgan and Scott. 6s.). Born of humble parentage in a small Lincolnshire village, John Wilkinson rose to be Director of the Mildmay Mission to the Jews, an institution which makes itself felt and esteemed by Christians throughout the world. To read this memoir, so ably written by his son, who follows his father as Director of the Mission, is an inspiration to all, and a splendid example of what can be achieved by hard and incessant work, indomitable courage, and faith in God. "Ask the Lord, and tell the people," was John Wilkinson's watchword, and throughout his life from shop-assistant to Director of the Mission, prayer was answered and means were forthcoming.

MUSIC.

Musicians and others will welcome the publication of the fourth volume of Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland's revised edition of *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. While many articles in the first edition have been extended or corrected in the light of recent research, many new ones have been added so as to make the work as up-to-date as possible. Extending from Q to S, the new volume contains long biographical notices of Schubert and Schumann. Richard Strauss, however, fares badly. Are we seriously to believe that it has been Strauss's aim to startle and to shock his audiences ? And why, may it be asked, is the list of Schubert's works omitted when those of so many unimportant or forgotten composers are included ? (Macmillan. 808 pp. 21s. net).

The same publishers have issued Sir Charles Santley's excellent manual, *The Art of Singing and Vocal Declamation*, a book full of valuable advice to those desirous of studying singing with the object of adopting the vocal art as a profession (Macmillan. 144 pp. 3s. 6d. net).

MR. STANLEY WEYMAN'S NEW NOVEL.

I believe the publishers say that *The Wild Geese* is as good as "A Gentleman of France"; but it is doubtful whether the public will agree with the

publishers. To those who do not care for this type of novel the characters will seem wooden and the story unreadable. Those who do care for it will doubtless read it, but must not expect from it the enjoyment they derived from Mr. Weyman's earliest books. The scene is laid in Ireland in the reign of George I., and it may be questioned whether the author was wise in his choice of a country which has fascinations for but is also a snare unto the novelist. (Illustrations. Hodder. 6s.)

OTHER NOVELS.

Kitty Tailleur, by May Sinclair (Constable. 6s.), and *An Empty Heritage*, by Violet Tweedale (John Long. 6s.), are both full of interest, clever and refined in style. Kitty is finely and strongly drawn, and her *entourage* designed to throw her well into relief. Seeing that Kitty's mode of life was what it was, it is probable that she will appeal more to men than to women, for though her self-sacrifice at last is in keeping with her character, many will doubt whether such a life of "easy virtue" as she has led could have been kept up without deterioration. That her charm was great goes without saying. Mrs. Tweedale's Mimosa Denning gives her body at night to keep alive the man she nurses by day ; but the fashion of modern novelists of inferring that only such women are capable of selfless love is as regrettable as it is untrue.

In *Jack Spurlock, Prodigal*, by G. H. Lorrimer (John Murray. 6s.), it is a refreshing change to turn to a humorist who, being turned down from Harvard for inciting a bear to hug his tutor, is placed in his father's factory ; organises a strike ; advertises his father in the newspapers ; tours the parks as a performing bear, and starves in the wittiest and most epigrammatic way. The fault of the book is that the brilliancy is as hard as diamonds.

In his introduction to *The Japanese Spy* (Grant Richards. 6s.) Mr. Lancelot Lawton states that his story is founded upon facts the outlines of which are well known in Japan. It is all the more interesting for that, but the tragedy is pathetic, and the story far from exhilarating. Kurokawa's sufferings, the love of Sennari the Geisha, the suicide of gentle Matsu San, her education, and Japanese life generally, are not pictured by one who loves the country, yet they carry the impress of reality and bear out the fact that Eastern and Western ideals are not yet identical.

Aunt Maud, by Ernest Oldmeadow (Grant Richards. 6s.), might have been called "A Pretty Girl's Diary," so sentimental is it. Aunt Maud is so strangely unwise as to tell her charming niece that she has invited her to be on show to an eligible man. A dainty picture of an innocent-minded but not ignorant girl, who, having been defrauded of her right to be wooed by the mistake of a well-meaning matchmaker, acts in a very unconventional manner. The two who act as foils are certainly not shown in all their ugliness.

What is the purpose of a book like *Buried Alive*, except to while away idly holiday hours? Mr. Arnold Bennett ought to do, and can do, better work than this improbable tale of a famous artist who let it be supposed he was dead, when it was really his valet who had died. He takes over the valet's obligations, even to a woman picked up from a matrimonial agency, whom he marries and jogs along with very well. There is much satire in the book, especially of modern journalistic methods, and a certain halfpenny daily paper. But it is poor stuff all the same (Chapman and Hall. 6s.).

In *Mr. Saffery's Disciple*, by L. Parry Truscott (Laurie. 6s.), we have a thoughtful and interesting study of character as exemplified by an austere self-educated schoolmaster and his *protégé*, the stepson of a kindly and humorous, if drunken, journeyman, with the queer name of Meneleb Taylor. The element of pathos enters when the master and the disciple fall in love with the same girl, and it is not lessened because she is a shopgirl and utterly unworthy.

SOME NOVELS OF ADVENTURE.

The Green Mummy, by Fergus Hume (John Long. 6s.). Mr. Hume's mummy comes from Peru and is the cause of countless troubles, beginning with a murder. Lucy is more real than ideal, but some day, perhaps, Mr. Hume will give us a lovable woman.

Her Splendid Sin, by Headon Hill (Ward, Lock. 6s.), contains most thrilling adventures with plot, counterplot, and characters in good going order; the sin being committed by a gentle little creature in defence of a helpless old man.

Workers in Darkness, by J. H. Burland (Greening. 6s.). The Workers are a society of criminals with an organisation going into all ranks of society; their refuge being in vast caves under London itself. Three thousand innocent people, as well as all the robbers, are killed in the breaking up of the gang; hence the pace is terrific all the way through. The motif of the book is the discovery by Sir J. Lodrix of a curve in the forehead which always denotes criminal proclivities.

The Singular Republic, by W. H. Koebel (Griffiths. 6s.). An idealised and glorified Jacques Lebaudy is the hero, and his impossible city is situated in South America, but the story contains some very human characters and a charming love story.

James II. and His Wives, by Allan Fea (Methuen. 12s. 6d.). A gossipy narrative compiled from many sources, and copiously illustrated by copies of portraits now in private collections. From it we gather that James's mistresses were as many as those of his brother Charles, and that Anne Hyde was not the daughter of a cook, as the tradition used to run. The more we read the less we wonder at the success of William of Orange. There is no attempt at bold portraiture; rather we get side glimpses of characters who in a lower station of life would have been quite unremarkable.

LANGUAGES AND LETTER-WRITING.

THE Modern Language Association have for some time contemplated the reduction of the annual subscription, and by a resolution passed at a special general meeting in June the minimum subscription will in future be 7s. 6d. per annum. *Modern Language Teaching* will be sent free as before, but the *Modern Language Review* must necessarily be paid for. This magazine, which is an invaluable representative of British scholarship, will be supplied to members of the Modern Language Association at 7s. 6d. per annum, and it is earnestly hoped by the devoted workers who have done so much to promote the study of modern languages in this country that the subscribers will be sufficient to encourage that scholarship and research which is a *sine qua non* of efficiency. The Hon. Secretary of the Association, Mr. G. F. Bridge, 45, South Hill Park, N.W., will give full particulars.

HOLIDAY COURSES.

These are now in full swing in many places. The London University and the University of Edinburgh have arranged courses for the study of English. In Paris the International Guild, 6, Rue de la Sorbonne, has a most attractive programme, and the Teachers' Guild and other bodies have arranged courses in many parts of France, Switzerland, Germany, and Spain. I am often entreated to help to find situations abroad on mutual terms for the holidays, and have only once or twice been able to do so. At the best such arrangements are not satisfactory for many reasons. Granted that the students have only travelling expenses to pay, yet they have also to give much time, and usually time in the earlier part of the day, so that the student is tired out before starting his or her own studies. Skilled teaching is not often available, and as the few chances which do occur are almost always in remote parts, the travelling costs themselves are not light.

On the other hand, the promoters of holiday courses warn students that they must have some knowledge of the spoken language of the country in which the course is delivered, and that they should avail themselves of every opportunity for intercourse with foreign students instead of unwisely cultivating the society of visitors of their own nationality. The Board of Education, St. Stephen's House, Cannon Row, Westminster, will send lists of courses upon application.

EXCHANGE OF HOMES.

With the earnest work of Miss Batchelor, of the Modern Language Association, and the help given by notices in the *Morning Leader*, great progress has been made this year. By the time this number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* is in the hands of our readers it will be too late for arrangements for the exchange of homes for these holidays, or of letters until after the holidays.

LEADING BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY, EDUCATION.

Pastor in Ecclesia. Rev. G. Monks	(Stock) net	5/0
Do the Dead depart? E. Katharine Bates	(Laurie) net	6/0
The Logic of Will. Helen Wodehouse	(Macmillan) net	3/6
Francis E. Clark. W. K. Chapin	(Ward, Lock) net	6/0
Dorothea Beale. Elizabeth Raikes	(Constable) net	10/6

HISTORY, POLITICS, TRAVEL, Etc.

James Annand, M.P. J. L. M.'s allum	(Olivphant) net	2/6
John Law of Lauriston. W. Glynn	(Saunders) net	10/6
Fighting Ships, 1908. F. T. Jane	(Low) net	21/0
the Constitutional History of England. F. W. Maitland	(Cambridge University Press) net	12/6

British Imperialism in the Eighteenth Century. G. B. Hertz	(Constable) net	6/0
International Problems and Hague Conferences. T. J. Lawrence	(Dent) net	3/6

Old England. W. Shaw Sparrow and James Orock	(Nash) net	24/0
The Tower of London. J. Fulleylove and A. Poyer	(Black) net	7/6
Lincoln College, Oxford. S. A. Warner	(Fairbairns) net	6/0
Across the Broad Acres (Yorks). A. N. Cooper	(Brown) net	3/6
Village Life in the Fens. F. J. Gardiner	(Marlborough) net	2/6
The Castles and Keeps of Scotland. F. R. Fraprie	(Bell) net	7/6

Mediævalism. G. Tyrrell	(Longman) net	4/0
France in the Twentieth Century. W. L. George	(Rivers) net	6/0
Old Time Paris. Dr. G. F. Edwards	(Doubleday) net	2/0
Lourdes. G. Bertrin	(Paul) net	7/6
Genoa. R. W. Carden	(Methuen) net	10/6
State and Family in Early Rome. C. W. L. Launspaß	(Bell) net	7/6

The Alps. W. A. B. Coolidge	(Methuen) net	7/6
Impressions of India. Sir Henry Craik	(Macmillan) net	3/0
International Law and the Russo-Japanese War. S. Takahashi	(Stevens) net	32/0
The Barbarians of Morocco. Graf Sternberg	(Chatto) net	6/0
George Grenfell and the Congo. Sir H. Johnston	(Hutchinson) net	30/0

The Struggle for American Independence. S. G. Fisher. 2 vols.	(Lippincott) net	18/0
The Twentieth Century American. H. P. Robinson	(Putnam) net	7/6

Washed by Four Seas. H. C. Woods	(Unwin) net	7/6
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SOCIOLOGY.

The British Trade Book, 1880-1907. J. H. Schooling	(Murray) net	10/6
Small Holdings and Allotments, 1887-1907. G. A. Johnston	(Stevens) net	15/0

The Small Holding. F. E. Green	(Lane) net	3/0
Land and Liberty. L. Ginnell	(Duffy) net	3/6

The Worker's Handbook. Gertrude M. Tuckwell and Constance Smith	(Duckworth) net	3/6
Craftsmanship in Competitive Industry. C. R. Ashbee	(Essex House Press) net	5/0

Cup and Saucer Land. Rev. M. Graham	(Houlston) net	5/0
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SCIENCE, NATURAL HISTORY.

Essays on Evolution, 1889-1907. E. B. Poulton (Frowde) net	12/0
Religion and Medicine. S. McComb and Others (Paul) net	6/0

The Art of Living in Good Health. D. S. Sager (Hodder) net	6/0	
Radio-Active Substances. W. Makower	(Paul) net	5/0

Edmund Symes-Thompson. By His Wife	(Stock) net	3/6
The Perfect Garden. W. P. Wright	(Richards) net	6/0

The Boy's Own Nature-Book. W. P. Westell	(R. T. S.) net	3/6
Country Sketches for City Dwellers. Mrs. W. Rawnsley	(Black) net	7/6

Big Game at Sea. C. F. Holder	(Hodder) net	7/6
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LITERARY BIOGRAPHY, ESSAYS.

Stories from the Iliad and Stories from the Odyssey. H. L. Havel	(Harrap) each net	2/9
The Garden of Epicurus. Anatole France	(Lane) net	6/0

Memories of Gardens. A. I. Shand	(West Strand Publishing Co.) net	10/6
Sir Henry Irving. W. H. Pollock	(Longman) net	3/6

DRAMAS, POEMS.

Goethe's "Faust." Translated by Sir G. Buchanan (Rivers) net	2/6	
Warp and Woof. (Drama.) Edith Lyttelton	(Unwin) net	3/6

The Barrier. (Drama.) Alfred Sutro	(French) net	2/6
Poems. R. G. T. Coventry	(Mathews) net	5/0

Amaranthus. (Poems.) Bernard Capes	(Unwin) net	3/6
Spirit and Dust. (Poems.) Rosa Mulholland	(Mathews) net	2/6

The Sweeper of the Leaves, etc. (Poems.) Alfred Cochrane	(Smith, Elder) net	2/6
Old Ballads. Frank Sidgwick	(Cambridge University Press) net	1/6

ART.

The Art Treasures of London. Hugh Stokes	(Fairbairns) net	3/6
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NOVELS.

Arnold, Maud. Blood Royal	(Greening) net	6/0
Bell, R. S. Warren. Greenway Greyhouse	(Chapman) net	6/0
Bindloss, Harold. The Liberationist	(Ward, Lock) net	6/0
Black, Ernest. Brendavale	(Greening) net	6/0
Bodkin, M. McDonnell. The Quests of Paul Beck	(Unwin) net	6/0
Brooke, W. The Log of a Sailor	(Century Press) net	6/0
Burgin, G. B. A Woman's Way	(Hutchinson) net	6/0
Copping, A. E. Gotty in Furrin Parts	(Chapman) net	6/0
Crockett, S. R. The Bloom o' the Heather	(Nash) net	6/0
Fletcher, J. S. The Harvest Moon	(Nash) net	6/0
France, Anatole. Mother of Pearl	(Lane) net	6/0
Francis, M. E. Hardy on the Hill	(Methuen) net	6/0
Gerard, Morice. The Pursuer	(Nash) net	6/0
Glynn, Barbara. Shadowed	(Ouseley) net	6/0
Harding, Ellison. The Woman Who vowed	(Unwin) net	6/0
Harris-Burland, J. E. Workers in Darkness	(Greening) net	6/0
Hill, Headon. Her Splendid Sin	(Ward, Lock) net	6/0
Hume, Fergus. The Green Mummy	(Long) net	6/0
Hyatt, S. P. The Little Brown Brother	(Constable) net	6/0
Koebel, W. H. The Singular Republic	(Griffiths) net	6/0
Lawton, Lancelot. The Japanese Spy	(Richards) net	6/0
Leonard-Cowper, J. In the Portion of Jezebel	(Long) net	6/0
Lorimer, G. H. Jack Spurlock, Prodigal	(Murray) net	6/0
Magnay, Sir W. The Pitfall	(Ward, Lock) net	6/0
Mant, Hugh. The Flying Scroll	(Long) net	6/0
Marsh, Richard. The Surprising Husband	(Methuen) net	6/0
Napier, Lady of Magdala. A Stormy Morning	(Murray) net	6/0
Odineadow, Ernest. Aunt Maud	(Richards) net	6/0
Osgood, Irene. Servitude	(Sisley) net	6/0
Patterson, J. E. Fishes of the Sea	(Murray) net	6/0
Peer, The Hard Way	(Long) net	6/0
Pemberton, Max. Love, the Harvester	(Methuen) net	6/0
Ramsey, Olivia. The Marriage of Lionel Glyde	(Long) net	6/0
Rawson, Mrs. Maud Steppen. The Easy-Go-Lucky	(Jethuen) net	6/0
Ryven, George. The Mightlest Power	(Griffiths) net	6/0
Sélincourt, H. de. The High Adventure	(Lane) net	6/0
Smith, Bertram. Totty	(Harper) net	3/6
Thomson, W. H. Heather o' the Rivers	(Greening) net	6/0
Tweedale, Violet. An Empty Heritage	(Long) net	6/0
Walker, W. S. The Silver Queen	(Ouseley) net	6/0
Warden, Florence. The Dazzling Miss Davison	(Unwin) net	6/0
Whishaw, F. The Revolt of Beatrix	(Long) net	6/0
White, F. F. M. The Law of the Land	(Ward, Lock) net	6/0
White, Percy. Love and the Poor Suitor	(Hutchinson) net	6/0
Young, F. E. Mills. Mistaken Marriage	(Lane) net	6/0

The Beauties of Burmah.

In a travel paper on Burmah in the July number of the *Manchester Quarterly* Mr. Arthur Doggett writes thus in reference to the Burmese women :—

I would strongly recommend women's rights delegates being sent to Burmah for a few wrinkles, just to see how the other side of the question stands. Mrs. Burman does all the work, and Mr. Burman gets sometimes as many as four pretty wives, each of whom has a separate house and keeps her lord in turn, when he comes that way ; but she is master and knows and feels it. The stranger recognises it in her independent mien and superior intellectual physiognomy over the lazy and immoral Burman. They all smoke. I mean men, women and children. I saw one child of about seven playing marbles alone, and smoking a huge cigar about the size of his forearm.

I have done little by way of character sketching, and feel my utter inability to describe the beauty of the deep liquid black eye of the pretty Burmese girls, and their highly intellectual foreheads and purity of expression. Their foreheads are beautiful in the highest degree, and their oval shapely heads are emphasised by the way in which they dress their hair, with a knot tied on the top, in a line with the chin, through the centre of the head.

In the *International Journal of Ethics* Mr. W. M. Saltér treats Mr. Bernard Shaw seriously as a social critic who is at heart an audacious optimist.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SPENCER'S POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY IN RELATION TO "THE LIMIT OF STATE DUTY."

By G. E. TERRY.

Whatever may be the biographical interest attaching to the publication of Herbert Spencer's "Life and Letters" so opportunely reviewed in your August issue, its chief effect upon the public mind will doubtless be to emphasise the increasing divergence that separates Spencer's political teaching from the modern world's political practice. Nowhere, indeed, is that divergence so strongly marked as in the self-governing States of Australasia. As is well known, Australasia was the despair of the great philosopher of evolution. Spencer saw in our radical departure from principles which he regarded as vital to true social development, nothing but certain failure and future catastrophe.

THE CHALLENGE.

It is a vast and complicated subject for brief treatment, this political philosophy of Herbert Spencer, and one might well shrink on other grounds from calling in question doctrines and conclusions which have for their support the name and reputation of so profound and eminent a thinker. But the earnest and patriotic Australasian has really no option in the matter. The Spencerian philosophy lies right across his path, and sternly challenges his progress. Compromise is impossible. Spencer stands boldly forth as the rigid upholder of the strictest form of individualism. The Australasian States are committing themselves increasingly to State Socialism. Spencer strenuously and increasingly denounces State interference with the individual. The Australasian States make such interference the main channel of political action. It is, therefore, a plain case of being either with him or against him. For if Spencer be right, then the political regime of the Australasian States is radically wrong, and their Governments, instead of assisting their social evolution, are paving the inevitable way to social deterioration, if not to eventual disintegration. What lover of his country, with the responsibility of an elector's right in his hand, can ignore such a challenge to personal investigation?

THE SPENCERIAN DOCTRINE.

What then is the Spencerian doctrine? Like all the other parts of his "Synthetic Philosophy," Spencer's political teaching is based upon central biological and psychological principles. Ignoring the empiric methods of what he terms the "expediency-philosophers," Spencer takes his first sociological and political principle directly from the constitution of human nature. Mark the process of his reasoning. Taking the Benthamite axiom of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number" as his initial postulate, and as expressing "the divine idea" concerning man, Spencer argues thus: God wills man's happiness. Man's happiness, however, can only be produced by the exercise of his faculties. Then God wills that he should exercise his faculties; but to exercise his faculties he must have liberty to do all that his faculties naturally impel him to do. Then God intends that he should have that liberty. Therefore he has a *right to that liberty*. This, however, is not the right of one, but of all. All are endowed with faculties. All are bound to fulfil the divine will by exercising them.

All, therefore, must be free to do those things in which the exercise of them consists; that is, all must have rights to liberty of action.

But this involves a necessary limitation; for if men have like claims to that freedom which is necessary for the exercise of their faculties, then must the freedom of each be bounded by the similar freedom of all. When in the pursuit of their respective ends two individuals clash, the movements of the one remain free only so far as they do not interfere with the like movements of the other. This sphere of existence into which we are thrown not affording room for the unrestrained activity of all, and yet all possessing in virtue of their constitutions similar claims to such unrestrained activity, there is no course but to apportion out the unavoidable restraint equally. Wherefore we arrive at the general proposition that every man may claim the fullest liberty to exercise his faculties compatible with the possession of like liberty by every other man. Or, to put it in Spencer's own italicised words:—"Every man has freedom to do all that he wills, provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other man."

Now the important thing to be noted here is that once you admit Spencer's initial postulate, and allow that man's happiness is God's will (and no teacher of religion at least will be found to deny it), then you are irresistibly driven by the force of logical deduction to accept Spencer's general proposition.

ITS APPLICATION TO GOVERNMENT.

It is impossible within the narrow limits of this article to more than broadly indicate the main features of Spencer's political philosophy, and it must suffice to say here that this "law of equal freedom" becomes for him the *raison d'être* of Government. The State, according to Spencer, exists for the express purpose of enforcing this natural right to equal freedom. Every man must be held free to do that which he wills, provided only he infringes not the equal freedom of other men; and the duty of the State is to guard each individual citizen from such infringement. From this principle Spencer logically deduces some very interesting and important social institutions. The first is that of the nationalisation of land. For if each citizen has "freedom to do all that he wills provided he infringes not the equal freedom of any other," each of them is free to use the earth for the satisfaction of his wants, provided he allows all others the same liberty. "Equity, therefore, does not permit property in land. For if one portion of the earth's surface may justly become the possession of an individual, and may be held by him for his sole use and benefit, as a thing to which he has an exclusive right, then other portions of the earth's surface may be so held, and eventually the whole of the earth's surface may be so held, and our planet may thus lapse altogether into private hands." ("Social Statics," p. 132.) In the same way, every other social institution, no matter how venerated and established, which in Spencer's opinion stands in the way of the "equal freedom" of the individual, whether that individual be man, woman, or child, is relentlessly attacked and either readjusted or demolished altogether.

THE LIMIT OF STATE DUTY.

Beyond protecting each citizen in the possession of these equal civil rights, however, the jurisdiction of the State over the individual does not extend. The

State, through its Government, must on no account turn foster-parent or public philanthropist. The moment it does so it not only leaves its proper sphere of activity, but renders itself incapable of rightly discharging its proper duties; whilst, furthermore, it only injures, instead of benefits, the citizens. For nothing can take the place of the exercise by a man of his faculties. By this he grows. Suspend the necessity for such exercise, no matter with what charitable motive, and the chief factor in social evolution is gone. Hence Spencer proclaims himself the uncompromising opponent of State Socialism in all its forms. He denounces all State regulation of commerce, and all State regulation of industry. The office of "Reliever-General to the Poor" is also necessarily forbidden by the principle that a Government cannot rightly do anything more than "protect." Hence it can give no subsidies to public charities; nor donate old age pensions. It is no part of its real duty to find employment for the poor. It has no right to administer religion and no right to educate. An organised system of State conducted schools is not for one moment to be thought of. Neither is it the duty of the State to adopt measures for protecting the health of its subjects.

This limitation of State duty is the most striking characteristic of Spencer's political philosophy. Its contrast to the whole tendency of modern political thought and practice is the more remarkable from the fact that while it is powerfully supported by Spencer from arguments drawn from the accepted doctrines of universal evolution, it is buttressed at every point by an immense array of data. Still more remarkable, no modern statesman, even in Australasia, denies Spencer's fundamental principles, or his main deductions from them. Why, then, this complete contradiction in practical legislation? Is it that Australians refuse to be guided by the dictates of reason, or is there some flaw in Spencer's reasoning?

WHAT IS "FREEDOM"?

Far-reaching and profound as is this practical disagreement, it can be clearly traced, I think, to the different use of a single term. "Our first principle requires," says Spencer, "not that all should have a like share of things which minister to the gratification of the faculties, but that all should have like freedom to pursue the same things—that all should have like scope. It is one thing to give to each an opportunity of acquiring the objects he desires; it is another and quite a different thing to give the objects themselves, no matter whether due endeavour has or has not been made to obtain them." "True," replies the Australasian, "but pray, what is freedom? Is that man really 'free' to be healthy who is compelled by circumstances over which he has no control to live in unhealthy surroundings? Have the helpless dependents on the sweater an 'equal scope' with the millionaire 'to minister to the gratification of his faculties'? Has that little child, born of diseased and depraved parents, suckled in a den and cradled in abject poverty, an 'opportunity' for anything save vice and future misery? If not, then this 'law of equal freedom' may come to imply something more than the mere negative doctrine of *laissez-faire*. It may mean—it must mean—a doctrine very positive. For, if it is the primary duty of the State to maintain the 'law of equal freedom,' and if that 'equal freedom' means conditions which make individual freedom a reality, and not an empty name; then it is evidently the duty of the State to create and maintain such social and legislative machinery as shall be best calculated to effect that purpose; in other words,

the State must establish sanitary authorities, popular education, old age pensions and a thousand and one other agencies that social science may predicate as necessary."

Thus by simply and rigorously insisting upon the essential meaning of that one term, "Freedom," the practical import of Spencer's great philosophic formula becomes completely altered, and he himself converted into a State Socialist! There seems no escape for him. It is the necessary outcome of his own relentless logic. What astonishes the Australasian legislator is that Spencer did not recognise this himself. For precisely the same motive and reasoning that made him so strenuous and uncompromising an advocate of land nationalisation are leading the Australasian Labour Party to advocate the nationalisation of monopolies, and, as corollaries, the strictest State surveillance of every industry which, in selfish and unscrupulous hands, operates to the limiting of the "equal freedom" of individuals. In reality, there is no quarrel with Spencer's political philosophy—only with his application of it; and this, solely on account of a more logical and consistent adherence to his own first principle.

"G.V.A." writes:—

To increase virtue, marriages, population and the birth rate.

To decrease immorality, illegitimacy, the suffering and shame of women and babes.

To benefit our country and its people.

Be it enacted that sex contact in itself be an act of marriage where a marriage ceremony or contract has not been performed. (See Exodus xxii. 16.) This would (1) Make single persons moral, for by contact they would be married, and to be released would have to seek divorce. This would cause many to abstain.

(2) This would also make married persons abstain from adultery, for by contact they would commit bigamy.

(3) Persons knowing that contact constitutes marriage would set about providing for a suitable partner and marry same in a legitimate manner.

(4) This would also make persons reluctant to tempt and to submit to temptation.

(5) Thus would virtue be exalted and great national gains would be achieved.

I commend this Scriptural idea to the careful consideration and enthusiastic support of all patriots and Christians.

THE DECLINE OF THE BIRTHRATE.

"A Reader" writes:—

This topic is discussed in your August number by Materfamilias and Percy M. Meggy. I ask your permission to join in this discussion, because it appears to me to be one of the most important questions of the day.

I take it then that the issue to be debated is this: Admitted that it is not desirable generally to limit the birth rate, are there not exceptional circumstances when it is wise to do so?

I will give a list of such exceptional cases—(1) Amongst the working classes where the difficulty to sustain the family is very great, and where the house-keeping duties of the poor child-bearing wife are almost unbearable. This is very forcibly put in a story in Harper's Magazine for June entitled "And Then He Found His Soul." I wish your correspondents would read it. You there read of human beings whose lives are not worth living, and whose children are handicapped from the start with a bad environment.

(2) The case where disease has broken out in children, who have been born of healthy parents, and the said disease can only be attributed to a distant ancestry. I know of several such instances. If there was only one such child, it might be disregarded, but where there is a repetition, it would appear wise to stop further issue.

(3) The case of poor clerks—who could not entertain the idea of marriage if a large family was the condition. I ask, Is it not cruel to debar them from the pleasure of love?

(4) The cases of congested populations in large cities. Do we not truthfully exclaim, "Better had these never have been born"? Now, then, as to remedies. Mr. Meggy seems to be very confident that he has found a panacea for "all the ills that flesh is heir to" by abolishing the right of the individual to own land. I too have read Henry George's work, "Progress and Poverty," when it was first published (long before 1886), and after giving it careful and conscientious consideration failed to see that he had proved his case. Mr. Meggy will excuse my saying that I cannot follow him in this sentence in his letter in your August number: "When the truth which Henry George gave his life to teach has been once thoroughly grasped by the people and put into practice, the natural law which gives the product to the producer will have been obeyed, and the social problem will have been solved." I agree with him that natural law must be supreme. I understand natural law to mean that if an acre of land will support one man and no more, then, if more than one attempts to extract a living from it, he or they will fail. Consequently there is a limit to the number of people who can be sustained on land, whether it is publicly or privately held, and therefore that limit under natural law will soon be reached.

Accepting the doctrine of evolution, I hold that man is an animal, and subject to the laws that govern other specimens of life. A run will not sustain as many sheep during a drought as during a rainy season. They must be moved, or they will perish. A wise squatter will move them, and in future will guard against overstocking his run. Surely, if forethought is necessary for the welfare of sheep by limiting the birth rate, it should be likewise for men. We cannot escape the conclusion that man and sheep are under the same law.

I have read that "bees limit the number of swarms if the season is unpropitious." Is man to be less prudent than the bees? An article appeared in the *Westminster Review*, the date of which I regret I cannot give, showing with judicial care that it was wise to limit the family in certain cases. Then I note in the work, "Modern Marriage, and How to Better It"—a review of which appears in your August number—that Mrs. Maude Churton Braby, the authoress, assumes that everyone has accepted the moral responsibility of controlling parentage, and therefore that she is bound duly to protest against the abuse of a doctrine which in itself she no more feels called to discuss than the question of the law of gravitation.

Further, I have before me a work by Dr. Chapple, of Wellington (N.Z.), entitled, "The Fertility of the Unfit," in which he points out that while there is a limitation of the birth of the fit there is none of the unfit, and shows by statistics the alarming consequences. I conclude by challenging your correspondents to demonstrate that man is exempt from the laws that rule his fellow-animals.

CHRISTIAN ECONOMICS.

Mr. Percy Meggy writes:—

In the August number of "The Review of Reviews" Mr. H. Peterson, of Townsville, writes to say that he agrees with the tenor of my article on "Christian Economics" published in the May number of "The Review of Reviews," but takes exception to my statement that the publication of "Progress and Poverty" in 1879 did away once and for all with the vagueness which characterised the utterances of all previous writers on the Social problem, inasmuch as previous writers had clearly diagnosed the problem, especially Karl Marx, whose work on "Capital" he claims to be an epoch-making book, whereas, according to him, "Progress and Poverty" was not "landlordism," as he tells us, "having been previously condemned by various writers, and the social evils are not due solely to land monopoly but to money monopoly as well."

It is, of course, quite true that many writers condemned landlordism before Henry George. It is also true that Quesnay taught and Turgot tried to establish the Single Tax more than a century before "Progress and Poverty" appeared. We know, moreover, that about the same time Thomas Spence, the bookseller, taught it in Newcastle; that Professor Ogilvie, of Aberdeen, advocated it in his essay on "The Right of Property in Land" in 1782; and that 70 years later Patrick Dove, in his "Theory of Human Progression," affirmed that "the allocation of the rents of the soil to the nation is the only possible means by which a just distribution of the created wealth can be effected," a phrase which sums up the Single Tax in a nutshell. But all these previous glimpses of the principle fell more or less flat, and it was not till the publication of "Progress and Poverty," followed up as it was by Henry George's inspiring lectures and addresses all over England, America and Australia that the public heard the modern gospel—that the appropriation of economic rent, i.e., the taxation of land values apart from improvements for all purposes of government, was the only method by which private property in land could be scientifically abolished, and the rights of the people to the land could be restored.

The taxation of land values, apart from improvements, was never heard of before the publication of "Progress and Poverty" as a political cry. But from that day onwards political thought and political action were switched on to a new line, and that line is being continually expanded, and its gauge widened, till in a very short time every country that pretends to the least tincture of civilisation will have adopted it as the fundamental principle on which first municipal and then State taxation will be based. Queensland had the honour of being the first to adopt it for municipal purposes; then followed Prussia, New Zealand and New South Wales in the order named; South Australia has dabbled in it, the Victorian and Tasmanian Premiers have made it a Government plank, while throughout Great Britain it is the burning question of the day. In England, indeed, the principle of land value taxation is the dividing line which separates the Conservatives from the Liberals, as a generation ago the question of free trade separated the Tories and the Whigs. "Progress and Poverty," therefore, the publication of which gave the impetus to this great reform, was evidently an epoch-making book if ever there was one.

I recognise quite as much as your correspondent the greatness of Karl Marx. He did an immense work in calling attention to the wrongs of the working classes, but I do not consider his book an epoch-making one by any means. While it stimulated thought and led people to analyse the discordant elements of society

as, perhaps, they had never done before; yet, by making capital the bugbear of the social problem, he switched the workers on to a side track, where many of them have been blindly groping ever since. But Marx's great book is seldom quoted now. "The best trained French and German Socialists have admitted to me," says Graham Brooks in his "Social Unrest," published in 1903, "that Marx's fundamental doctrine of surplus value is unsound." Almost on the same page the author quotes the opinion of a man who had made a fortune by speculating in city lots. "We are simply stupid," he remarked to the author, "not to turn the enormous land values created by an increasing population into the public treasury."

But, while tracing all social wrong to the blood-making of capital, even Karl Marx occasionally betrays a lingering suspicion that perhaps after all capital was not the basic cause of the evils he sought to remedy. "Primitive accumulation," he wrote, "is the necessary preliminary of capitalist production" and "the basis of the whole process of primitive accumulation is the expropriation of the agricultural labourer from the means of production upon which he works, viz., the soil." What he meant by primitive accumulation is clear from his division of it into five phases—"the spoliation of the church property under the Reformation, the abolition of feudal tenure under the Restoration, the theft of State lands under the Revolution, and the clearing of estates." In each of these different phases through which primitive accumulation passed before capitalistic production set in, some portion of the land, etc., which had previously been used more or less for communal purposes was handed over to individuals, or the people were deprived in some way of their rights in the soil. That Karl Marx had a pretty fair glimpse of the basic importance of land monopoly in the origin and development of the social problem seems clear from the fact that he quotes with approval Wakefield's contention that "in free colonies, where the bulk of the soil is public property, expropriation of the labourer from the soil cannot occur, and capitalistic accumulation and production are impossible." "The import of this glance at the colonies," says Marx, "is that there the political economist discovers the law he cannot see at work here—that the capitalist mode of production and accumulation, and therefore capitalist private property, are based upon the annihilation of self-earned private property upon the expropriation of the labourer."

What Karl Marx failed to see, and what Henry George did see, was that the expropriated masses could regain their lost rights to the land by the gradual appropriation of land values apart from improvements by the State, the equally gradual abolition of every other form of taxation, and the payment of all communal expenses from this communal source alone.

THE PRICE WE PAY FOR ANESTHETICS.

Dr. F. De Lisle, L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Hastings, N.Z., writes:—

In your number for July you have an extract from the *Science Progress* for April on the above.

The increasing number of deaths in each decade provides no reliable information. What is required is the proportion of deaths to the number of administrations.

Then it is necessary to show the proportion of deaths under anesthesia, which are actually due to the anaesthetic, and not to some other cause connected with the operation itself, or the idiosyncrasy of the patient.

Then to strike a fair balance we must remember

the lives saved by anaesthetics by lessening the danger through dread of, and shock from the operation itself. It must be taken into consideration also that, owing to the discovery of anaesthetics, surgeons are now able to undertake, and successfully carry through operations of so formidable a nature that their predecessors would have stood aghast at.

When anaesthetics were first introduced, and for a considerable time after, the time occupied in the performance of an operation was a few minutes. In these days the time occupied in the performance of some operations may occupy a couple of hours, and the risk of dying on the table is enhanced.

Another item that must not be lost sight of is the excessive number of patients who died on the operating table from shock prior to the discovery and use of anaesthetics compared with the present time. In the old days one person in ten operated on died on the table, now one in something over two thousand.

The deaths on the operating table are due to the following causes:—(1) The anaesthetic. (2) Dread of the anaesthetic in the patient's mind. (3) Shock. (4) The patient being in a condition that renders him liable to sudden death, and this happens to occur at the time that the operation is in progress. Whatever the cause of the death may be, the anaesthetic and the administrator gets the blame.

Case I.—It is on record that the inhaler has been placed over the faces of patients uncharged with the anaesthetic, in the hopes of inducing confidence, and they have suddenly died. In fact, some authorities have asserted that deaths from anaesthetics are death from fright.

Case II.—Anaesthetics have reduced the danger of death from shock to a minimum, but they have not obliterated it.

Case IV. (which is probably infrequent).—All observant people must have had experience of persons dying suddenly, who passed amongst their acquaintances as being perfectly healthy, and whose deaths were a surprise. From the abstract to the concrete. One gentleman I knew was on his way to a dentist to have some teeth extracted under gas. On his way he met an old friend to whose enquiry after his health he replied: "Never better in my life," adding, "I was on my way to ——" then fell dead on the pavement. Had the appointment at the dentist's been a little previous, another death from the administration of an anaesthetic would have been recorded.

When I was in practice an old man with rigid arteries and a feeble heart came into the hospital under my care with a very bad fracture of the leg. I asked the house surgeon to give chloroform; this he declined as the subject was a bad one. I took him aside and asked him which he considered would be the most dangerous, the shock of setting the limb without chloroform, or the administration of the anaesthetic? He admitted the former was. "Will you stand to that at the inquest if there should unfortunately be one?" "Yes." "Then I am prepared to brave public opinion if it is in the best interests of my patient: I will administer the chloroform if you will set the limb."

Some weeks after the patient walked out of hospital. A few days after this he retired to bed, leaving his wife in the front room sewing. About an hour after, his wife going into the bedroom, found him dead in bed. Did he die as the result of going to bed? Of course not, but it would have been equally as fair to attribute his death to that as to the administration of the anaesthetic had he succumbed while the limb was being set.

I have administered anaesthetics in upwards of 5000 cases, and am happy to be able to say that I have

never had a death, but I am not egotistical enough to attribute this immunity entirely to my skill, or the method that I have employed in administration. I am aware that I and my patients have been very lucky. I cannot say how often I have seen anaesthetics administered, and have only seen one death—that of a healthy young man, a policeman, who was placed under chloroform in Guy's Hospital when I was a student, and who ceased to breathe after a few inhalations.

Deaths may occur in the practice of any administrator, however experienced or careful he may be. He has only to go on long enough. To Dr. Waller and others who claim infallibility for their mode of administration or the use of any particular apparatus

I would say: "Let him who thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall."

In conclusion, I am delighted to be able to state that in forty-one years' experience of my profession I have never met with a single practitioner who was less solicitous for the life a human being than that of a lower animal.

Dr. Waller seems to have been singularly unfortunate in the personnel of the members of the profession whom he has met. Is it a case of "dites moi que tu frequent, et je tu disai comm'e tu es?"

The only indictment that I am aware of that can be urged in justice against anaesthetics, is that they are not an unmixed blessing. I am not aware of anything that is.



ESPERANTO.

Australian Esperantists have been rather disappointed that no cablegram has appeared about the Fourth International Congress which took place at Dresden from the 16th to the 23rd of August. Probably, the fact that it was held in Germany this year accounts for the absence of news which we had last year when the Congress was held in Cambridge with such marked success.

Great preparations have been made in Dresden. The municipality has shown its interest by placing the Town Hall and the Technical School at the disposal of the committee. £250 has been voted towards the expenses; all Esperantists will have the use of the city trams gratuitously, and steamers have been provided without charge for picnics on the Elbe. The King of Saxony has accepted the position of patron, and reserved the Royal Opera House on the 19th of August for the presentation of "Ifigenia en Taurido," a translation of Goethe's great work, executed by Dr. Zamenhof, and to be performed by a body of the best actors from the Lessing Theatre in Berlin, under the direction of Herr Reicher, one of the leading actors in Germany.

The charming village of Weisser Hirsch (The White Hart) a few miles out of Dresden has been turned into a piece of Esperantujo—tram conductors, policemen, waiters and lodging-house-keepers having studied the new language for some months.

One of the most notable features of the Esperanto Congress is the fact that several international societies make a point of holding special conferences at the same time, in order to avail themselves of the opportunity of exchanging ideas in the common language. Thus members of the Red Cross, Temperance, Socialist, Medical, Seamen's, and other societies will likely hold special meetings, of which we may expect future reports.

Some idea of the progress Esperanto is making may be gathered from the following facts:—

In 1902 there was only one group in England; in 1905, there were 30; in 1906, 60; in 1907, 95; and in July, 1908, the number had risen to 127. At the end of December, 1907, there were 753 groups registered

throughout the world. In July last the number had risen to 980. At the end of last year there were 44 Esperanto newspapers, magazines and gazettes; in June there were 55, one of these being the official organ of the European Christian Endeavour Societies and another *Vochlo de Kuracistoj*, an international review for medical men.

The Prague Jubilee Exhibition has issued a descriptive circular in Esperanto, and has invited members of the Dresden Congress to be present. The English Postmaster-General has authorised the use of Esperanto in telegrams without extra charge, and Esperanto telegrams have been sent in Victoria. In Japan, Count Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has accepted the position of Hon. President of the Esperanto Association, and, in recommending its use, has named it "the gospel of the world."

In Australia, we are so far away from the strife of foreign tongues, that we do not eagerly take the matter up, or see the use of worrying about a new language, but there are some enthusiasts to be found, and the Melbourne Esperanto Club has a very creditable roll. In addition to the regular meetings at the Assembly Hall on Friday evenings, it has decided to hold open meetings on the last Friday of each month to which strangers are invited.

In Sydney the Theosophical Society has commenced an Esperanto section, and Mr. Wallace, solicitor, has been carrying on small classes in the city and at Manly, while a new group in connection with the British Esperanto Association was formed at Gosford, N.S.W., in June. On the southern coast an enthusiastic State school teacher has successfully taught his elder pupils not only to read, but to speak the language.

In recent numbers of the *British Esperantist*, the names of Mr. Wallace, Sydney, and Dr. McBurney, Melbourne, appeared as having passed the advanced examination for the diploma of the Association.

Australia also has its local gazette, *The Australian Esperantist*, published by the Benalla Society, under the editorship of Dr. Barrington, which has now reached its fifth number, and should receive support from all interested in the subject.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The amalgamation of the Citizens' Life Assurance Co. Ltd., and the Mutual Life Association of Australasia is now complete, all the necessary formalities having been complied with. The combined company is a very strong one, the capital paid up being £20,000, with a reserve liability of shareholders of £180,000. The total funds at 31st December last amounted to £4,414,788. The payments to policyholders or their beneficiaries by the joint concerns, have amounted to three and three-quarter millions sterling, and the annual income is £850,000.

Some remarks of great importance to persons about to insure their lives were made by Lord Justice Moulton in delivering judgment in the Court of Appeal of Great Britain in the case of *Joel v. the Law Union and Crown Insurance Co.* The case was one of fraud and non-disclosure on the part of one Robina Morrison, who had taken out a policy of insurance. His Lordship stated that the company is entitled not only to demand that the proponent shall act in good faith, but also to disclose fully in respect of facts which they should know, but that the company be contented with that. Unfortunately, the desire to make themselves doubly secure had led them to widely depart from that position by requiring the assured to agree that not only the bona-fide of his answers, but the accuracy of them, should be a condition of the validity of the policy. They had thus made the correctness of statements of matters wholly beyond the applicant's knowledge a warranty of the policy. His Honour gave as an example the question "Have you any disease?" and said that "even the most skilled medical man might be unable to answer such a question with certainty, and yet the policies issued by many companies were invalid unless that and many other like questions were answered correctly, although the companies knew that it was impossible for anyone to arrive at anything more certain than an opinion about them. He stated that such a warning as this should be laid to heart by those who insure, and are being insured.

A change was made by the Melbourne City Council recently in its fire insurance arrangements, when it was decided that instead of distributing the risks amongst 22 companies, they should be confined to four companies. The reasons put forward in justification of the new arrangement were that where transfers were necessary, fees had to be paid to all companies, and that the transaction of business with a number of companies involved much work, and was, on the whole, cumbersome. At a later meeting of the council letters of protest were received, one from Mr. G. A. Russell, chairman of a meeting of representatives of the 22 insurance companies, and one from the representatives of the 18 companies which formerly had a share in the council's business. It was suggested that if insurance with 22 companies was cumbersome, the

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whole of the fire insurance of the council should be placed with one office, with instructions to reinsure in equal proportions with the companies previously interested, or that the risks be divided between a local company and a British company in equal proportions, the companies to be selected by lot. Councillor Burston, chairman of the finance committee, stated that in accordance with the resolution of the council, the insurance of the municipal properties had been effected for the current year with four companies—two local and two British companies. It was resolved that the letters be referred to the finance committee.

The report of the New Zealand State Fire Insurance Department for the year 1907 is interesting. It mentions that "the net income of the department for the three years since its inauguration has been as follows:—1905, £13,127; 1906, £20,962; 1907, £23,194." The report adds:—"That the rates of premium for fire insurance in New Zealand are too low, is shown by the fact that the results attained by the State Fire Insurance office on its operations during the past three years show a profit of only £1566, after writing off £11,902, and reserving £7731 for unearned premiums. The insuring public, however, has reaped the benefit of the reduced rates." The statement of accounts shows that, after writing off £634 as the third quarter of the preliminary expenses, and reserving an additional £744 for unearned premiums, there is a credit balance of £867. This is claimed to be a very satisfactory result, seeing that it has been attained "free of cost to the public, in the face of strong and active co-operative opposition, and at the rates which have during the whole period been the lowest in the world for similar risks." This statement shows that the benefits to the public would cease if business was put on what the head of the department evidently considers a proper footing. That being so, the net result is that the department not only runs the risk of involving the State in a considerable liability should it have to face serious fire losses, such as happen in the best constructed cities, but it forces the companies into competition on unequal terms. The deduction is that the department, if worked on proper lines, would not cheapen insurance, and therefore is unnecessary.

A sensational fire occurred at the Criterion Hotel, Trafalgar, in the early morning of the 14th ult. The flames had made great headway when the alarm was given, and as the whole street is connected with a row of wooden buildings, and the fire-fighting appliances consist of only the primitive bucket, the townspeople were thrown into a state of panic. However, in a remarkably short space of time all the goods and furniture within the danger-zone were removed to places of safety. Meanwhile, under the supervision of Constable McGrath, bands of willing workmen equipped with buckets and axes, stubbornly fought the conflagration with such success that the fire was confined to the hotel in which it started, although only detached by a space of 18 inches from the coffee palace. The hotel was insured with the Victoria Co. for £1500, but the stock, furniture and effects were uninsured, so that the licensee, Mr. Hough, will be a heavy loser.

At a recent meeting of the Melbourne Metropolitan Fire Brigades' Board the chief officer (Mr. Lee) referred to the proposed legislation to limit the speed of motor-cars. The restriction on the speed of cars in the city to a limit of 12 miles an hour, Mr. Lee pointed out, was likely to seriously hamper the brigade in proceeding to fires, and he asked the Board to appoint a sub-committee to wait on the Chief Secre-

tary. The members of the Board were unanimously in favour of requesting the Government to exempt the brigade, and it was resolved to appoint the president (Mr. W. F. Allen), Messrs. S. Mauger, M.H.R., and T. Sanders, and the chief officer, as a sub-committee to wait upon the Ministers in charge of the Bill.

Mr. Richard Teece has given his assurance in London that the Australian Mutual Provident Society does not intend, in connection with its British office, to undertake industrial insurance business in the United Kingdom. Agencies are to be opened in Scotland and Ireland, as well as in London, by Mr. Teece.

A young Sydney Life Assurance Company, the Australian Metropolitan Life Assurance Company Limited, has extended its business operations to Victoria, with Mr. H. A. Lawrence, of 148 Queen-street, Melbourne, as resident secretary. The company conducts ordinary life, industrial and accident business. Its premium income for 1907 was £24,295, as against £20,028 for 1906. On December 31, 1907, the assurance fund totalled £26,209, and the shareholders' capital was £10,632, making the total funds £36,841. The company owes £9500 as a mortgage on freehold. Among the assets are Government and Savings Bank securities, £17,531, and freehold property £24,500.

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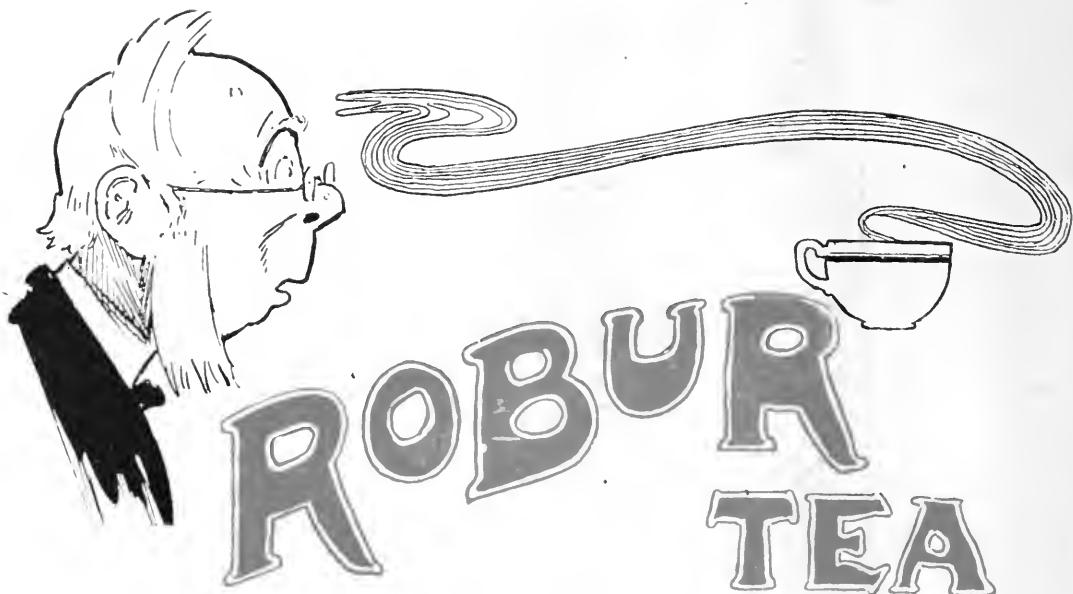
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